TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

1904–1905,

WITH AN APPENDIX

PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877,

40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 15.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

1st August 1905.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1904–5.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chairman,

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE,
EARL OF DUDLEY,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle,
27*th July*, 1905.

May it please Your Excellency,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this, our Twenty-seventh Annual Report on the condition of the prisons and prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the registration of criminals; also our Fifth Annual Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory. Committals.

Prisons and Prisoners.

The number of criminal prisoners committed to the local prisons in Ireland during 1904 was 31,991. This number was 303 less than that of the previous year, but as the average length of sentences was longer, the daily average number of such prisoners in custody during 1904, *i.e.*, 2,319, shows an increase of 23 on the number for 1903.

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In addition to these numbers 59 prisoners were committed to local prisons during 1904 under civil process, being 15 less than in the previous year.

There were also 495 prisoners committed to bridewells during 1904—an increase of 40 on the number committed during the previous year.

The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the number of prisoners in local prisons in Ireland during the past ten years, exclusive of prisoners committed under civil process :—

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Proportion of Daily Average to 100,000 of estimated population.
1895, ...	30,270	2,155	47
1896, ...	32,956	2,325	51
1897, ...	34,911	2,332	51
1898, ...	38,113	2,563	56
1899, ...	36,122	2,614	57
1900, ...	32,924	2,393	54
1901, ...	32,086	2,382	53
1902, ...	32,895	2,326	52
1903, ...	32,294	2,296	52
1904, ...	31,991	2,319	52

Number of Convicts.

The first column of this table includes convicts, *i.e.*, those sentenced to penal servitude, as well as ordinary prisoners, *i.e.*, those sentenced to imprisonment, convicts being in the first instance committed to local prisons.

The number of convicts in Ireland at various periods is separately shown in the following table :—

Year.	No. Convicted.	No.* Discharged.	In custody on January 1st.		
	M. and F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	Total.
1855	518	820	3,097	330	3,427
1860	331	524	1,187	444	1,631
1870	245	253	878	352	1,230
1880	135	209	716	177	893
1895	102	154	427	37	464
1896	81	140	399	30	429
1897	68	144	360	37	397
1898	91	138	311	32	343
1899	89	109	313	19	332
1900	59	117	309	20	329
1901	75	117	277	15	292
1902	57	93	256	14	270
1903	79	94	235	14	249
1904	61	95	242	10	252

* Including those re-discharged after forfeiture or revocation of licence.

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There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of prisoners committed for drunkenness. In 1902 the proportion was about 50 per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners. In 1903 it fell to 47·6 per cent. Last year it was only slightly over 45 per cent. **Committals for drunkenness.**

There has been a decrease in the number of juveniles, *i.e.*, prisoners under sixteen years of age, committed during 1904, the number having been 195 as compared with 229 for the year 1903. **Juveniles.**

Of these, 39 were either discharged unconvicted, or remained untried, at the end of the year. The remaining 156 who were convicted were dealt with as follows :—

73 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from 24 hours to 6 months.

30 were discharged under the Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland) Act, 1884, and the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887.

27 were sentenced to reformatories.

6 were sentenced to industrial schools.

13 were fined or bound to keep the peace.

7 were released on recognisances.

The following table of juveniles committed to prisons and *convicted* in recent years shows that the numbers committed last year were less than half the number committed twelve years ago :—

Years.	Under 12 Years of age.		12 to 16 Years of age.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys & Girls
1893–94, .	37	4	250	81	287	85	372
1894–95, .	25	3	218	56	243	59	302
1895, . .	20	–	207	30	227	30	257
1896, . .	15	3	172	17	187	20	207
1897, . .	35	1	170	15	205	16	221
1898, . .	19	–	180	23	199	23	222
1899, . .	18	2	149	20	167	22	189
1900, . .	32	1	187	12	219	13	232
1901, . .	20	1	166	13	186	14	200
1902. . .	9	1	119	6	128	7	135
1903, . .	19	1	159	13	178	14	192
1904, . .	10	–	136	10	146	10	156

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Particulars of the 10 boys under twelve years of age referred to above are annexed :—

Prison.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	No. of previous convictions.	Sentence.
Belfast, .	J. W.	11½	Stealing a quantity of sweets.	Nil.	3 days imprisonment or 7s. fine.
Cork Male, .	M. R.	11	Stealing 5s., . .	1	Imprisoned in Police Lock-up until 4 p.m. on day of conviction.
	M. D.	10¾	Damage with intent to steal fruit trees and fruit.	Nil.	7 days imprisonment or 13s. 6d. fine.
	D. F.	11	Allowing horse to wander on public road.	Nil.	4 days imprisonment or 4s. fine.
Galway, .	S. F.	10	Maliciously firing at and wounding.	Nil.	1 month imprisonment.
	J. W.	10½	Stealing a box of salmon,	Nil.	Sent to an Industrial School until he attains the age of 16 years.
	P. C.	10½	Do. do. .	Nil.	do. do.
Limerick Male.	P. O.	10	Assault, . . .	Nil.	4 days imprisonment with hard labour.
	V. R.	10	Larceny of 1s. from dwelling house.	Nil.	Discharged under First Offenders' Act.
	J. C.	10	Larceny of money, .	Nil.	To be detained in an Industrial School until 19 : 6 : 1910.

Naval and Military Prisoners.

There has been a decrease in the number of naval and military prisoners committed to civil prisons in Ireland during 1904, compared with recent previous years, the numbers for the last four years having been as follows :—

Year.	Naval Prisoners.	Military Prisoners.
1901	106	671
1902	57	470
1903	70	375
1904	42	271

The number of prisoners who, during the five years 1900-1904 have been released before the termination of their periods of imprisonment on payment of portion of their fines under the Fine or Imprisonment Act, 1899, has been as follows :—

Year.	No. of Prisoners.	Amount paid. £ s. d.
1900	1,340	577 3 8
1901	2,294	768 12 11
1902	2,445	791 17 8
1903	2,562	838 16 1
1904	2,654	839 12 5

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The general health of the prisoners was good; the principal zymotic disease was influenza, of which there were some severe cases; there was one case of enteric fever, but none of typhus. On account of outbreaks of small-pox in the city of Belfast and in the city and county of Armagh, a limit was placed temporarily on the visits of persons living in those districts to prisoners in Belfast and Armagh prisons, and no case of small-pox occurred. **Health and Mortality**

Among local prisoners there were, excluding executions, seven deaths. One of these resulted from rupture of the heart, one from angina pectoris, one from senile gangrene, one from epilepsy, two from cardiac syncope, and one from perforation of intestine following enteric fever, the only case of enteric fever that occurred in the prisons, as already stated. In the convict prisons there was one death—from cancer of the liver.

Two convicts were released before the expiration of their sentences on medical grounds, and eighteen local prisoners; of the latter five were women who were very near their confinement.

Three convicts were transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum. From local prisons fifty-five persons were transferred to lunatic asylums; of these forty-five were insane on committal, one was weak-minded, one of doubtful mental condition, six were sane, and two, though sane in prison, had been ordered to be detained during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant as having been insane at the time of committing the offence. **Insanity.**

The prisoners generally have been very well conducted, only a very small proportion having been punished. **Conduct of prisoners.**

By the closing of Wexford Prison, which took place on the 29th September, 1904, the number of prisons in Ireland, which on the passing of the Prisons Act, 1877, was 42, has been reduced to 19. **Closing of Prisons.**

Arrangements are being made for the closing of Limerick Female Prison during the current year by making the Limerick Male Prison a prison for males and females.

Returns similar to those furnished in previous years are subjoined, showing the number of visits paid to local prisons by the Visiting Justices appointed by Grand Juries:— **Visiting Committees.**

Prisons.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present	Number of Visits paid by individual Members.	Prisons.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present.	Number o Visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh,	9	5	Limerick, Male,	5	6
Belfast,	13	20	Limerick, Female,	1	9
Castlebar,	–	7	Londonderry,	13	7
Clonmel,	7	17	Mountjoy,	12	20
Cork, Male,	9	7	Sligo,	9	4
Cork, Female,	1	2	Tralee,	8	7
Dundalk,	12	32	Tullamore,	6	8
Galway,	–	8	Waterford,	10	6
Kilkenny,	0	6	Wexford,	12	1
Kilmainham,	9	9			

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The result of the new rules introduced in 1902, which are similar to those in England, and throw more duties on Visiting Justices, is an increase in the valuable assistance hitherto rendered by them.

The Visitors appointed by Your Excellency to visit convict prisons visited as follows during the year :—

	Date of Visit.	No. of Visitors.
Maryborough Prison, . . .	21 : 2 : 04	1
	3 : 3 : 04	1
	11 : 3 : 04	1
	14 : 3 : 04	1
	4 : 5 : 04	1
	4 : 7 : 04	2
	25 : 7 : 04	1
	1 : 9 : 04	2
	8 : 12 : 04	1
	22 : 12 : 04	1
Mountjoy Prison, . .	28 : 12 : 04	2

We regret to have to record the death, on the 17th July, 1904, of Mr. Edmund Gerald Dease, D.L., who rendered valuable service for many years as one of the Visitors of Maryborough Convict Prison.

Secular instruction.

Secular instruction has been given during the year to the same class of prisoners as formerly (*i.e.*, those under forty-five years of age whose sentences amount to three months or upwards, and who have not attained a certain standard) with satisfactory results.

The prisoners avail themselves largely of the prison libraries.

Lectures

During the past year the delivering of lectures to prisoners under the new rules introduced in 1902 was commenced, at Dundalk Prison.

The new rules referred to provide that the Visiting Committees "may, subject to the approval of the Board, organise lectures and addresses in the prison, provided that they do not interfere with the necessities of prison discipline, and are directed to the moral improvement of the prisoners."

The first lecture, the subject of which was "Temperance," was given on 12th September, 1904. Attendance on the lecture by the prisoners was voluntary, but only one prisoner out of 72 elected not to attend. The lecture took place in one of the prison corridors.

Another lecture was delivered in the same prison on the 25th November, on the same subject, when all the prisoners, amounting to 82, voluntarily attended.

A third lecture was given on the 16th March on "Health, &c.," when 47 prisoners, *i.e.*, all then in custody but one, attended.

At these lectures, in addition to the Governor and the warders, various members of the Visiting Committee and prison chaplains of all denominations were present, and afterwards expressed strong opinions as to the value of the lectures. One of the chaplains, in a report published in the Appendix, states "The series of lectures has been a great success."

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The Board trust that similar lectures will be organised by Visiting Committees of other prisons. They regret that in one case, where the Visiting Committee, with the cordial approval of the Board, were prepared to arrange for a similar lecture, the Committee afterwards felt constrained to drop the matter owing to objections made by the prison chaplains.

Prison employments

The principal manufacturing industries of the prisons are baking, brush-making, carpentry, cutting firewood, mat-making, knitting, needlework, sack and bag making, shoe-making, smithing, stone breaking, tailoring, washing, weaving of matting, frieze, linsey and blankets, mail-bag making, and the cutting of linen for paper-making.

The length of the sentences has of late shown a tendency to increase, but as still over 80 per cent. of the committals are for periods not exceeding five weeks it is obvious that the great majority of the prisoners must be employed at the simplest forms of labour. It is satisfactory to observe in this regard, however, that during the past year a daily average of only 163 was employed at oakum picking. The numbers at this undesirable employment have been gradually reduced, and more suitable work has been obtained for them. Five years ago the number was more than double. During the year the work of mail-bag making for the General Post Office—a very desirable employment—has considerably increased.

The association at labour of certain classes of local prisoners has been still further extended during the year, and there is a general consensus of opinion that such association, under proper supervision, results in advantage from the points of view of discipline, output of work, and health of the prisoners. The Board are further developing such employment at the principal local prison, Mountjoy, by the erection of central workshops on a modern plan.

Gardening is fully developed, and every available portion of prison ground is carefully tilled. This employment is greatly encouraged, tending, as it does, under competent instructors, to the mental, moral and physical improvement of the prisoners, and the acquirement of good agricultural methods certain to be of use to them in an agricultural country. The crops in the past year were very good.

The principle of reserving such employments as those of cooks, bakers, cleaners, &c., for first offenders has been adopted by the Board for some years with good results, and is now formally embodied in a standing order issued on 9th January last, which is printed in Appendix, and is similar to one already issued in England. First offenders are now given clearly to understand that if they come back to prison they will not get any such privilege.

The profit in the manufacturing department for the year 1904-05 was £3,445 8*s*. 8½*d*. This takes no credit for the work done for the Prisons Service, supplies to prisons being charged at cost price.

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Prison Buildings.

Details of the principal works of reconstruction and repair carried out in the various prisons during 1904 are given in the Appendix. The prisons have been kept in good condition.

Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Extracts from the latest available published reports of the Prisoners' Aid Societies are given in the Appendix.

The Board have still to regret the want of Prisoners' Aid Societies in many large towns where there are prisons.

Saturday Half-holiday.

The English practice whereby warders and assistant matrons are granted a half holiday on alternate Saturdays has been adopted in Ireland with the approval of Government, and has been much appreciated by the officers.

Conduct of Prison officers.

The conduct of prison officers has generally given full satisfaction to the Board, the cases of misconduct having been very few.

Registration of Criminals.

System of Identification.

The finger-print system was, as stated in last year's Report, adopted in Ireland on 1st November, 1903, from which date the finger impressions of all convicts and habitual criminals have been taken in the prisons and classified and filed for future reference in the Board's office.

The scope of the system was further extended from the 1st September, 1904, under the following directions to Governors of prisons :—

"The photograph, the impressions of the external filament of the fingers and thumbs, and the height of all prisoners coming within Sections 5, 7 and 8, of the 'Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871,' and of all others convicted at Assizes or Quarter Sessions of any of the following offences and sentenced to *not less than one month's* imprisonment without option of a fine, will be taken prior to discharge :—

Arson,
Attempts to break into houses, shops, &c.
Bankruptcy offences,
Burglary,
Coining,
Conspiracy,
Embezzlement,
Entering with intent to commit felony,
Extortion,
False pretences,
Forgery,
Fraud,
Housebreaking,
Killing or maiming cattle,
Larceny,
Malicious injury,
Possessing housebreaking tools, &c.,
Receiving,
Robbery,
Sacrilege,
Shop-breaking.

"The impressions of the external filament of the fingers and thumbs, and the height of all prisoners convicted at any Petty Sessions or Police Court of any of the foregoing, or of any of the following offences, and sentenced to *more than one month's* imprisonment without the option of a fine will be taken prior to discharge:—

Being found on enclosed premises,
Frequenting,
Indecent assault upon females,
Indecent exposure,
Unlawful possession."

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By the operation of these further regulations, 1,500 new sets of finger impressions have been classified and added to the registry, which now numbers about 5,000 Since the introduction of the system, 92 identifications have been made by means of finger prints, viz. :—

In 1904, ...	30
In 1905 (up to June), ...	62

Previous to June, 1904, the finger prints of an untried prisoner could only be taken by order of the Lord Lieutenant, or with the approval of a Justice of the Peace, or of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Police, even though the prisoner had no objection to their being taken. In order to facilitate the taking of the finger prints of such prisoners, the following new regulation has been made by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant :—

> "In the case of an untried prisoner, if no objection is made by him, the height, finger impressions, and photograph may be taken in manner provided by the Regulations of the 30th March, 1897, on the application in writing signed by an Officer of Police of not lower rank than a District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or in the Metropolitan Police District by a Superintendent of Police, without the approval of a Justice of the Peace, or of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Police."

Prisoners seldom object to being finger printed, and it is obvious that the fact of a prisoner objecting is calculated to fasten suspicion on him, and to lead to greater pains being taken to trace his antecedents.

In one of the cases dealt with during the past year the prisoner, who was in custody on remand charged with picking pockets, violently resisted being finger printed, and only imperfect impressions of four fingers of the right hand, such as might easily be left by bloodstained or soiled fingers. were obtained, instead of the usual ten impressions.

After a search of two hours in the Criminal Registry four corresponding finger marks were found on a set of finger impressions of an ex-convict taken in 1901. The criminal papers and photo of the ex-convict were sent to the prison, whereupon the prisoner admitted identity and the previous convictions.

Inebriate Reformatories.

Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory.

At the beginning of 1904 there were 12 male and 19 female inebriates in custody in the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis; 7 males and 14 females were committed during the year, including re-admissions on revocation of licence; 9 males and 9 females were discharged, leaving 10 males and 24 females in custody at the end of the year.

Returns as to the crimes, sentences, previous convictions, &c., &c., of those committed during the year 1904, are given in the Appendix; also extracts from the reports of the Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, including short histories

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of a number of those who have been released after undergoing a sentence in the Reformatory, which give gratifying evidence of the beneficial results of the Reformatory treatment.

As it has now been clearly proved that the Reformatory treatment has in many cases succeeded beyond expectation, it is a matter of much regret that more of the habitual inebriates for whom the institution was established are not sent there, and also that in the cases of some of those who are sent, the term of committal is so short as not to afford a fair opportunity of applying the remedial influence of the Reformatory. There was an improvement shown in this respect last year, as compared with 1903, inasmuch as while in 1903, three sentences of less than eighteen months were passed, only one such was passed in 1904. This latter, however, was for the very short term of six months, a period, in the opinion of all those who have any experience of the institution, altogether too short.

The reports of the Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, extracts from which are published in the Appendix, are very encouraging. The following remarks of the Governor are specially noticed :—

> "The methods of treatment adopted in the Reformatory are hygienic in character, being directed to the moral and physical restoration of the inmate. This is sought to be accomplished by means of a plentiful and nourishing diet, a regular healthy life, by training in habits of thrift, and instruction in trades, by discipline, total abstinence from intoxicating drink, and the good advice and influence of the chaplains and staff. The change that takes place even in the appearance of the inmate when some time in the Reformatory is very noticeable. Inmates who on their reception were sullen, unkempt, and sickly, in a little while become cheerful, tidy, and healthy."

And the following remarks of the Medical Officer :—

> "In no case has any inmate on reception been suffering from *acute* alcoholism ; but on the other hand, each and every one has evidently been addicted to intemperance for a long period, as exemplified by the countenance, demeanour, &c., on admission.
>
> "It is very remarkable the improvement, in this respect, which has taken place in every instance. And from my experience after over four years' intimate connection with the inmates while in the Reformatory, besides reading the favourable reports concerning the majority of those who have been discharged, I have no doubt whatever that the principle on which the Reformatory is conducted is eminently successful.
>
> "This is all the more apparent when it is considered that every case hitherto sent here has been one of *chronic* intemperance. And I am completely at a loss to understand why those in authority do not more frequently take steps to have the Reformatory availed of. I cannot avoid again emphasising the fact that short sentences are not only perfectly useless in effecting any prospect of a "Cure," but that instead of being a kindness to the inmate and his relatives, they have a contrary result."

The Limerick Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society render every assistance in their power to inebriates on discharge from the Ennis Reformatory.

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GENERAL.

Tables XXV.--XXVII. in the Appendix contain particulars of the expenditure on Prisons, &c., during the past and previous years. Expenditure.

In addition to the usual statistical tables, we append extracts from the Annual Reports which have been made under the prison rules by Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of prisons and of the State Inebriate Reformatory.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. S. GIBBONS,

Chairman.

JOHN MULHALL,

Vice-Chairman.

STEWART WOODHOUSE, M.D.

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APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

PART I.

STANDING ORDERS.

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6th April, 1904.

The searching of a person surrendering to bail is only necessary when, from information in the possession of the Police or Prison Authorities, or their knowledge of his character and antecedents, there is some ground for suspecting that he may have some weapon or other dangerous article concealed on him. In any such case the Prison Officer in charge at the Court will search the prisoner before he is placed in the dock, care being taken that the search is conducted with all possible consideration for the prisoner.

6th April, 1904.

If, in any case, the Court directs that a visit be allowed in the cells of the Court, to a prisoner after conviction, such visit will be permitted to take place. The Judges, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and Recorders have been asked by Government to give such a direction only in special cases or for special reasons.

9th January, 1905.

Selection for such employment as Cooks, Bakers, Mechanics, Cleaners, etc., or in Reception Wards, will be regarded as a privilege, and as such can be made use of to stimulate good conduct. Particular care will be exercised by the Governor personally in the selection for such employment. In no case, where other classes of prisoners are available, will habitual criminals or recidivists be so employed. Prisoners, not known to be old offenders, such as those in prison in default of paying a fine, sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, or with hard labour where there has been no previous conviction, will have a preference for such employment.

31st March, 1905.

BATHING OF PRISONERS.

The depth of water in the bath will be at least nine inches, and the temperature not less than from 95° to 97°. Carbolic soap, a small strong brush and clean towel will be issued to each prisoner, who, when going to the bath, will be provided with a sheet or other covering to place round his loins. Each prisoner will be required to wash himself thoroughly so as to ensure complete personal cleanliness, and to remove any vermin. The reception officer will, in any case in which it appears necessary, make an examination of the prisoner after bathing, especially as to the state of his head and hair, to ensure the above object being effected.

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APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

PART II.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER TABLES

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TABLE I.—RETURN of COMMITTALS to the several PRISONS

(For committals to

PRISONS.	COMMITTED						
	On Remand and afterwards Discharged.	For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and in the result				After conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions (not previously in Prison).	After Summary Conviction.
		Tried and Convicted	Tried and Acquitted.	Remaining untried at end of year.	Otherwise disposed of.		
TOTAL, M. & F., Local Prisoners,	2,022	865	254	96	61	68	27,172
TOTAL, M. & F., Convicts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MALES.							
Local Prisons.							
Armagh,	56	36	6	3	14	1	986
Belfast,	343	182	33	15	–	9	3,325
Castlebar,	24	17	5	1	–	4	237
Clonmel,	48	18	4	2	2	1	569
Cork, Male,	68	41	5	10	7	2	1,351
Dundalk,	35	13	6	4	–	2	477
Galway,	39	34	7	1	3	3	362
Kilkenny,	47	36	11	1	1	4	795
Kilmainham,	687	61	41	17	17	3	1,320
Limerick, Male,	91	30	14	13	1	3	995
Londonderry,	61	40	5	8	4	6	1,234
Mountjoy,	–	161	–	–	–	10	3,494
Sligo,	51	33	5	2	1	4	540
Tralee,	75	9	19	–	2	6	491
Tullamore,	44	27	4	2	–	5	432
Waterford,	51	17	4	4	1	1	585
Wexford,	21	5	2	–	2	2	251
Convict Prisons.							
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Males,	1,741	760	171	83	55	66	17,444
FEMALES.							
Local Prisons.							
Armagh,	10	1	–	–	1	–	322
Belfast,	70	30	19	4	–	–	2,012
Castlebar,	7	–	4	–	–	–	86
Cork, Female,	24	5	–	1	–	1	968
Galway,	2	2	3	–	1	–	164
Limerick, Female,	19	5	2	–	–	–	444
Londonderry,	12	5	2	1	4	–	497
Mountjoy,	105	40	43	6	–	1	4,216
Sligo,	4	4	2	1	–	–	179
Tralee,	4	3	1	–	–	–	93
Tullamore,	8	2	2	–	–	–	138
Waterford,	13	8	3	–	–	–	552
Wexford,	3	–	2	–	–	–	57
Convict Prison.							
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Females,	281	105	83	18	6	2	9,728

† Besides this number there were 861 prisoners received on remand, who, on conviction, were

* i.e. 2 convicts received back

‡ This number consists for the most part of

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om 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904.

ridewells see Table XIX.)

COMMITTED.							PRISONS.
Want of Sureties.	Naval and Military Offenders.	Remaining on Remand at end of year.	Other Classes.	Total Commitments (excluding Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	GROSS TOTAL.	
707	313	126	307‡	31,991	59	32,050	Local Prisoners. } TOTAL, M. & F.
-	-	-	2	2	-	2*	Convicts. } TOTAL, M. & F.
MALES.							
							Local Prisons
14	6	11	-	1,133	3	1,136	Armagh.
49	82	15	96	4,149	1	4,150	Belfast.
12	-	2	-	302	-	302	Castlebar.
9	19	4	3	679	-	679	Clonmel.
78	72	19	33	1,686	3	1,689	Cork, Male.
19	3	4	2	565	1	566	Dundalk.
9	-	8	5	471	-	471	Galway.
15	2	6	-	918	1	919	Kilkenny
26	12	16	48	2,248	4	2,252†	Kilmainham.
18	4	5	-	1,174	4	1,178	Limerick, Male
17	23	9	35	1,442	5	1,447	Londonderry.
196	45	-	21	3,927	18	3,945	Mountjoy.
18	2	9	-	665	7	672	Sligo.
9	5	1	-	617	1	618	Tralee.
14	34	2	1	565	4	569	Tullamore.
5	3	2	-	673	3	676	Waterford
6	1	-	-	290	3	293	Wexford.
							Convict Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Mountjoy.
514	318	113	245	21,505	58	21,563	**Total Males.**
FEMALES.							
							Local Prisons
13	-	1	-	348	-	348	Armagh.
12	-	1	18	2,166	-	2,166	Belfast.
5	-	-	1	103	-	103	Castlebar.
59	-	1	-	1,059	-	1,059	Cork, Female.
6	-	-	4	182	-	182	Galway.
9	-	1	2	482	-	482	Limerick Female.
4	-	-	24	549	-	549	Londonderry.
69	-	6	14	4,500	1	4,501	Mountjoy.
4	-	1	-	195	-	195	Sligo.
3	-	-	-	104	-	104	Tralee.
6	-	-	-	156	-	156	Tullamore.
2	-	2	-	580	-	580	Waterford.
1	-	-	-	63	-	63	Wexford.
							Convict Prison.
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Mountjoy.
193	-	13	64	10,488	1	10,489	**Total Females.**

from Lunatic Asylums.
committed to Mountjoy, and are included in the figures for that prison.
prisoners committed for quasi-criminal offences.

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TABLE II.—RETURN of all PRISONERS received into LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of their Disposal, during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year. In Local Prisons,	1,511	484	1,995			
Out on bail,*	52	3	55†			
In Convict Prisons,	242	10	252	1,805	497	2,302
RECEIVED:—						
Under Commitment, not having been in the custody of other Governors:—						
Remanded and discharged,	1,741	281	2,022			
Remaining on remand at end of year,	113	13	126			
For Trial at Assizes and Sessions, and in the result:—						
Tried and convicted, (M. 760, . 105)	865					
Tried and acquitted, (171, 83)	254					
Remaining untried at end of the year, (83, 13)	96					
Otherwise disposed of, (55, 6)	61					
	1,069	207	1,276			
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (not previously in Prison),	66	2	68			
Convicted summarily,	17,444	9,728	27,172			
Want of sureties,	514	193	707			
Debtors and Civil Process,	58	1	59			
Naval and Military offenders,	313	–	313			
Other classes,	244	63	307			
From Lunatic Asylums (into Convict Prisons),	1	1	2			
Total Commitments				21,563	10,489	32,052
Received in Convict Prisons after forfeiture (under Penal Servitude Act, 1864), or revocation of Licence,				18	4	22
Total,				21,581	10,493	32,074
GROSS TOTAL,				23,386	10,990	34,376

——	Local Prisons. Males.	Local Prisons. Females.	Local Prisons. Total.	Convict Prisons. Males.	Convict Prisons. Females.	Convict Prisons. Total.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total. Total.
DISPOSED OF:—									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment	21,010	10,326	31,336	1	–	1			
Discharged on licence,	–	–	–	84	5	89			
Discharged on pardon, remission or commutation of sentence,	176	31	207	4	–	4			
Removed to Schools or Reformatories,	31	5	36	–	–	–			
Removed to State Inebriate Reformatory,	7	12	19	–	–	–			
Removed to Lunatic Asylums,	47	12	59	3	–	3			
Removed to English Prisons,	–	–	–	1	–	1			
Committed Suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Escaped,	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Died,	6	1	7	1	–	1			
Executed,	4	–	4	–	–	–			
Total,	21,281	10,387	31,668	94	5	99	21,375	10,392	31,767
Remaining at the end of the year:— In custody,	1,707	582	2,289	225	15	240	1,932	597	2,529
Out on bail,*	79	1	80	–	–	–	79	1	80
GROSS TOTAL,							23,386	10,990	34,376

NOTE.—952 males and 39 females, who were in two prisons in connection with the same charge, are counted only once in the table.
* These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison.
† Besides these, twenty-nine males and one female out on bail at beginning of year, were committed under sentence during the year, and are included in the receptions.

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TABLE III.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON on the First Day of each Month during the Year ended 31st December, 1904 (at Unlock).

PRISONS.	1904.											
	1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
TOTAL, M.&F. { Local Prisons,	2,004	2,089	2,104	2,184	2,165	2,267	2,301	2,447	2,558	2,527	2,557	2,387
TOTAL, M.&F. { Convict do.,	252	248	247	249	253	247	235	241	241	238	241	240

MALES.

LOCAL PRISONS.												
Armagh,	54	49	62	56	68	75	69	60	77	68	80	51
Belfast,	330	347	343	379	346	345	364	371	380	370	384	353
Castlebar,	30	21	22	25	24	25	35	30	30	27	28	35
Clonmel,	38	47	51	47	52	45	57	48	39	58	60	51
Cork, Male,	119	133	103	101	120	116	126	152	151	182	143	144
Dundalk,	54	49	44	50	61	81	57	75	87	55	51	87
Galway,	41	39	38	34	31	37	41	40	55	47	39	43
Kilkenny,	68	69	85	77	71	64	59	74	88	64	86	72
Kilmainham,	133	128	130	126	140	152	144	159	185	161	149	144
Limerick, Male,	59	79	61	84	85	82	80	82	85	87	98	96
Londonderry,	103	97	95	119	102	105	123	131	131	132	141	118
Mountjoy	317	311	332	325	308	337	355	342	388	398	414	375
Sligo,	40	41	54	49	53	52	41	44	40	57	45	44
Tralee,	27	28	34	45	48	37	29	45	68	47	67	63
Tullamore,	45	54	70	60	56	56	49	42	50	50	49	51
Waterford,	27	22	31	29	44	37	31	27	28	64	57	51
Wexford,	34	44	43	32	37	32	36	35	31	.	.	.*
Total in Local Prisons,	1,519	1,559	1,599	1,638	1,644	1,658	1,696	1,755	1,913	1,843	1,891	1,778
CONVICT PRISONS.												
Maryborough,	241	237	238	237	241	235	223	227	227	223	224	224
Mountjoy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total in Convict Prisons,	242	238	239	238	242	236	224	228	228	225	226	226

FEMALES.

LOCAL PRISONS.												
Armagh,	32	30	15	22	29	27	29	25	22	32	39	29
Belfast,	111	132	124	135	129	126	118	159	131	137	153	135
Castlebar,	7	6	8	7	7	13	12	10	10	11	8	10
Cork, Female,	77	72	65	78	85	73	87	104	88	84	75	76
Galway,	9	9	9	14	12	10	14	16	14	14	12	12
Limerick, Female,	25	27	27	24	31	34	29	45	38	54	41	34
Londonderry,	27	34	31	36	28	33	28	30	42	36	48	33
Mountjoy,	157	175	178	168	136	218	220	217	215	240	223	214
Sligo,	7	7	10	10	10	12	15	18	7	16	9	10
Tralee,	2	1	6	6	8	8	6	9	9	8	8	4
Tullamore,	3	8	4	14	8	14	11	16	18	20	17	15
Waterford,	22	21	21	24	32	36	31	36	44	32	33	36
Wexford,	6	8	9	8	8	5	5	7	7	.	.	.*
Total in Local Prisons,	485	530	505	546	521	609	605	692	645	684	666	609
CONVICT PRISON.												
Mountjoy,	10	10	8	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	15	14

* Wexford Prison was closed on 29th September, 1904.

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TABLE IV.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, &c., &c., from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904.

NAMES OF PRISONS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, including those under Civil Process.			Highest Number confined at any one time (both Sexes).		Lowest Number confined at any one time (both Sexes).		Highest Number of Male Prisoners confined at any one time.		Highest Number of Female Prisoners confined at any one time.		Lowest Number of Male Prisoners confined at any one time.		Lowest Number of Female Prisoners confined at any one time.	
	M.	F.	Total.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
LOCAL PRISONS.															
Armagh,	65·73	27·2	92·93	119	31:10	68	19:12	86	13:11	39	31:10	42	19:12	15	[illegible]
Belfast,	363·51	133·68	497·19	572	19: 7	420	15: 5	411	19:7	166	30: 7	306	15: 5	105	[illegible]
Castlebar,	27·49	9·18	36·67	52	6: 7	23	18: 4	41	6: 7	15	21: 7	18	18: 4	5	[illegible]
Clonmel,	50·77	–	50·77	66	6:10	38	1: 1	66	6:10	–	–	38	1: 1	–	–
Cork, Male,	130·32	–	130·32	187	20: 9	88	6: 3	187	20: 9	–	–	88	6: 3	–	–
Cork, Female,	–	78·73	78·73	111	27: 7	53	18:12	–	–	111	27: 7	–	–	53	18:12
Dundalk,	61·	–	61·	92	19: 8	42	22: 2	92	19: 8	–	–	42	22: 2	–	
Galway,	42·13	12·33	54·46	80	9:10	36	12: 4	60	7: 9	22	13:10	24	21: 3	5	30: 4
Kilkenny,	73·38	–	73·38	92	22:10	55	25: 6	92	22:10	–	–	55	25: 6	–	–
Kilmainham,	145·26	–	145·26	193	25: 8	105	25:12	193	25: 8	–	–	105	25:12	–	–
Limerick, Male,	84·22	–	84·22	116	3:12	57	1: 1	116	3:12	–	–	57	1: 1	–	–
Limerick, Female	–	34·58	34·58	59	28: 9	21	4: 4	–	–	59	23: 9	–	–	21	4: 4
Londonderry,	117·3	36·	153·30	202	1[illegible]:11	118	20: 1	156	20:11	49	18:11	90	19: 1	25	[illegible]
Mountjoy,	358·	201·17	559·17	700	7:9	432	6: 3	447	7: 0	267	20: 7	294	6: 3	136	[illegible]
Sligo,	45·58	11·	56·58	83	12:10	37	25:12	61	11:10	19	3: 8	29	25:12	5	[illegible]
Tralee,	46·04	6·96	53·	82	27: 8	29	31: 1	73	27:8	14	8:10	23	22.6	1	[illegible]
Tullamore,	51·49	12·89	67·38	86	19:11	50	1: 1	76	7: 3	25	6:10	38	10·10	3	[illegible]
Waterford,	37·01	29·07	66·08	108	7:12	40	16: 3	80	7:12	50	31: 8	19	13:8	15	[illegible]
Wexford,	26·57	5·56	32·13	57	11: 2	11	28: 9	48	6: 2	14	6: 3	10	28: 9	1	[illegible]
Total in Local Prisons.	1728·80	598·35	2327·15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT PRISONS.															
Maryborough,	230·01	–	230·01	241	1: 1	216	13:12	241	1: 1	–	–	216	13:12	–	–
Mountjoy,	1·32	11·72	13·04	17	1:11	9	1: 3	2	6: 9	15	1:11	1	1: 1	8	[illegible]
Total in Convict Prisons.	231·33	11·72	243·05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total,	1960·13	610·07	2570·20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE V.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of CONVICTED CRIMINALS committed to the undermentioned Local Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1904, and of the Convicts in custody at end of year. (Court-Martial prisoners excluded.)

PRISONS.	Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Others.		Total.	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	207	37	43	4	774	282	2	–	1,026	323
Belfast,	1,176	615	873	145	1,462	1,283	19	–	3,530	2,043
Castlebar,	11	1	–	–	250	85	–	–	261	86
Clonmel,	11	–	–	–	575	–	3	–	589	–
Cork, Male,	28	–	6	–	1,359	–	1	–	1,394	–
Cork, Female,	–	62	–	16	–	896	–	–	–	974
Dundalk,	35	–	13	–	445	–	–	–	493	–
Galway,	8	3	–	–	391	163	–	–	399	166
Kilkenny,	34	–	1	–	797	–	3	–	835	–
Kilmainham,	66	–	4	–	1,292	–	22	–	1,384	–
Limerick, Male,	14	–	–	–	1,019	–	–	–	1,033	–
Limerick, Female,	–	6	–	–	–	443	–	–	–	449
Londonderry,	167	49	57	17	1,061	436	–	–	1,285	502
Mountjoy,	214	219	24	5	3,400	4,020	27	22	3,665	4,266
Sligo,	17	4	4	–	546	177	–	–	567	181
Tralee,	5	–	–	–	500	96	1	–	506	96
Tullamore,	24	2	1	–	441	137	1	–	467	139
Waterford,	7	11	–	–	597	549	1	–	605	560
Wexford,	8	–	–	–	250	57	–	–	258	57
Total Local Prisons,	2,032	1,009	1,026	187	15,159	8,624	80	22	18,297	9,842
Convict Prisons.										
Maryborough,	28	–	14	–	165	–	7	–	214	–
Mountjoy,	–	3	–	–	2	12	–	–	2	15
Total Convicts in custody on 31st Dec.	28	3	14	–	167	12	7	–	216	15

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TABLE VI.—SENTENCES on CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed 1904, and number of such Prisoners

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

Prisons.	Death.	Death (commuted).	Penal Servitude for Life.	30 Years.	25 Years.	24 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	13 Years.	12 Years.	11 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.
Prisoners Committed																
Criminal Prisoners other than																
Local Prisons.																
Armagh,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kilmainham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoners Convicted																
All Prisons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Prisoners in Custody																
Local Prisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convict Prisons.																
Maryborough	-	10	8	-	-	1	4	-	-	9	3	-	2	-	19	4
Mountjoy,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	-	11	8	-	-	1	4	-	-	10	3	-	2	-	20	4

* In addition to these there were four female and ten male convicts in Mountjoy various terms under forfeiture

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to the under-mentioned PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, in custody on 31st December, 1904.

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	Total Sentences of Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for 3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12 Months.	12 Months and above 11 Months.	11 Months and above 10 Months.	10 Months and above 9 Months.	9 Months and above 8 Months.	8 Months and above 7 Months.	7 Months and above 6 Months.	PRISONS.
during Year.															
hose Convicted by Courts-Martial.															
															Local Prisons.
-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Armagh.
-	-	3	-	9	12	3	6	9	33	1	1	14	11	3	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	9	Castlebar.
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	Clonmel.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	4	3	-	1	2	2	4	Cork, Male.
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	6	1	2	12	Galway.
-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	8	-	2	1	1	10	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	11	-	1	7	-	2	Kilmainham.
-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	2	Limerick, Male.
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	..	-	-	-	.	Limerick, Female.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	.	2	8	-	-	7	1	2	Londonderry.
-	1	2	1	6	10	-	5	11	23	2	1	30	8	2	Monntjoy.
-	.	2	1	4	8	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	-	1	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	Tralee.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	2	Tullamore.
1	-	3	-	3	7	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	Wexford.
by Courts-Martial.															
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12	-	-	1	-	-	All Prisons.
1	1	15	4	37	81	3	19	58	126	4	16	75	31	50	Total.
31st December, 1904.															
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	57	127	2	9	55	22	23	Local Prisons.
															Convict Prisons.
17	9	48	8	71	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
-	-	5	-	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
17	9	53	8	76	226*	-	20	57	127	2	9	55	22	23	Total.

and Maryborough convict Prisons, and one male Convict in Dundalk Prison, undergoing or revocation of licence.

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TABLE VI.—SENTENCES on CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed to
1904, and number of such Prisoners in

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

PRISONS.	Imprisonment for												
	6 Months and above 5 Months.	5 Months and above 4 Months.	4 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 11 Weeks.	11 Weeks and above 10 Weeks.	10 Weeks and above 9 Weeks.	9 Weeks and above 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and above 7 Weeks.	7 Weeks and above 6 Weeks.	6 Weeks and above 5 Weeks.	5 Weeks and above 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and above 3 Weeks.	3 Weeks and above 2 Weeks.
Prisoners Committed													
Criminal Prisoners other than													
Local Prisons.													
Armagh,	16	12	38	48	4	42	73	110	95	64	116	206	133
Belfast,	120	23	224	272	3	3	447	2	5	36	1,155	65	51
Castlebar,	3	1	12	4	–	–	15	1	1	8	57	17	5
Clonmel,	7	2	8	24	3	1	41	–	2	11	87	31	14
Cork, Male,	22	7	28	43	5	9	62	7	10	21	194	47	28
Cork, Female,	11	3	2	42	2	4	39	2	7	14	393	13	10
Dundalk,	8	4	10	17	2	10	35	2	12	5	103	29	9
Galway,	4	11	26	5	2	1	18	6	7	19	71	24	17
Kilkenny,	5	5	31	6	3	3	50	9	15	21	124	51	24
Kilmainham,	29	2	19	59	3	4	55	18	12	20	179	61	39
Limerick, Male,	11	7	17	28	–	2	25	37	7	26	61	210	22
Limerick, Female,	2	–	6	9	–	3	1	32	–	4	5	154	8
Londonderry,	25	6	21	46	4	5	61	34	16	21	367	84	37
Mountjoy,	131	25	99	286	10	9	430	43	40	134	1,321	85	73
Sligo,	11	2	7	12	1	5	30	7	8	15	104	48	9
Tralee,	6	3	15	24	2	4	5	37	3	14	26	134	13
Tullamore,	15	1	8	35	–	5	32	6	5	18	132	31	21
Waterford,	11	2	15	26	–	–	–	66	–	2	–	204	18
Wexford,	8	6	7	13	1	4	12	5	3	7	64	24	9
Prisoners Convicted													
All Prisons,	41	6	58	57	–	4	7	51	–	19	3	21	5
Total,	486	128	651	1,056	45	118	1,438	475	248	479	4,562	1,539	545
Prisoners in Custody on													
Local Prisons,	243	33	136	229	18	13	235	44	20	44	337	85	15
Convict Prisons.													
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	243	33	136	229	18	13	235	44	20	44	337	85	15

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the under-mentioned PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, custody on 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

Imprisonment for									Total Sentences of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment.	PRISONS.
2 Weeks and above 1 Week.	1 Week.	6 Days.	5 Days.	4 Days.	3 Days.	2 Days.	1 Day.	Total Sentences of Imprisonment.		
during Year.										
those Convicted by Courts-Martial.										
										Local Prisons.
15	301	–	–	56	12	–	–	1,346	1,348	Armagh.
556	2,088	1	–	–	368	4	57	5,561	5,573	Belfast.
56	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	346	Castlebar.
105	248	–	–	–	–	–	1	588	589	Clonmel.
252	470	1	–	144	5	3	15	1,390	1,392	Cork, Male.
142	212	–	–	60	1	–	13	973	974	Cork, Female.
82	156	–	–	1	2	–	–	492	492	Dundalk.
89	237	–	–	1	1	–	–	563	565	Galway.
156	297	–	–	2	5	–	–	830	833	Kilkenny.
229	469	3	1	135	10	7	2	1,381	1,384	Kilmainham.
172	264	–	–	111	1	1	8	1,031	1,033	Limerick, Male.
82	116	–	–	23	–	–	2	448	449	Limerick, Female
349	614	–	–	–	74	–	–	1,784	1,787	Londonderry.
1,114	2,690	3	–	1,343	–	–	–	7,918	7,928	Mountjoy.
169	262	–	–	–	19	21	–	740	748	Sligo.
135	172	–	–	–	3	–	–	601	601	Tralee.
102	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	605	606	Tullamore.
205	376	3	1	7	4	184	27	1,158	1,165	Waterford.
35	100	–	–	–	2	12	–	315	315	Wexford.
by Courts-Martial.										
14	7	2	–	1	–	–	–	313	313	All Prisons.
4,059	9,408	13	2	1,834	507	232	125	28,380	28,441	Total.
31st December, 1904.										
122	194	–	–	18	4	2	–	2,107	2,107	Local Prisons.
										Convict Prisons.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Mountjoy.
122	194	–	–	18	4	2	–	2,107	2,333	Total.

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TABLE VII.—NUMBER of CRIMINAL PRISONERS COMMITTED on conviction to December, 1904, and the number of previous convictions incurred by Prison under sentence—Court Martial Prisoners excluded.

PRISONS.	Number who had previously been in any Prison											
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to Ten times.	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	127	21	201	23	140	25	36	61	210	42	85	71
Belfast,	346	89	241	62	167	61	223	121	97	81	190	183
Castlebar,	27	5	9	5	10	3	21	3	5	4	16	2
Clonmel,	73	–	45	–	36	–	31	–	24	–	89	–
Cork, Male,	179	–	99	–	69	–	66	–	64	–	173	–
Cork, Female,	–	54	–	43	–	47	–	35	–	31	–	94
Dundalk,	66	–	49	–	24	–	27	–	23	–	73	–
Galway,	45	15	34	18	19	9	22	4	18	5	58	19
Kilkenny,	101	–	50	–	52	–	34	–	38	–	103	–
Kilmainham,	301	–	102	–	77	–	51	–	54	–	115	–
Limerick, Male,	89	–	65	–	41	–	77	–	47	–	125	–
Limerick, Female,	–	42	–	28	–	28	–	18	–	18	–	48
Londonderry,	184	31	113	25	64	22	56	14	32	16	136	67
Mountjoy,	341	228	225	99	148	128	143	161	90	201	320	304
Sligo,	71	16	47	13	30	14	28	10	17	9	84	33
Tralee,	41	11	37	10	31	12	24	11	21	5	45	12
Tullamore,	53	11	36	15	26	16	25	9	18	10	58	23
Waterford,	88	66	39	32	19	21	16	15	17	24	87	74
Wexford,	25	5	14	3	19	1	9	5	11	5	34	8
Total committed to Local Prisons.	2,157	594	1,406	376	972	387	889	467	736	451	1,791	938
Convict Prisons.*												
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total received direct into Convict Prisons.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL.	2,157	594	1,406	376	972	387	889	467	786	451	1,791	938

* Convicts convicted under fresh sentences are accounted for opposite the

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Local Prisons, or direct to Convict Prisons, during the year ended 31st such Prisoners, also the number of Prisoners who had not been previously in

under Sentence.						Number who had not been previously in any Prison under Sentence.		Total Number committed on conviction to Local Prisons, or received direct into Convict Prisons.		Number who when previously convicted, had received a sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.		PRISONS.
Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		TOTAL.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	**Local Prisons.**
65	42	85	12	949	297	77	26	1,026	323	6	1	Armagh.
231	199	234	349	1,729	1,145	1,801	898	3,530	2,043	57	8	Belfast
22	5	24	20	134	47	127	39	261	86	1	-	Castlebar.
77	-	56	-	431	-	158	-	589	-	5	-	Clonmel.
158	-	219	-	1,027	-	367	-	1,394	-	20	-	Cork, Male.
-	147	-	418	-	869	-	105	-	974	-	4	Cork, Female.
56	-	49	-	367	-	126	-	493	-	9	-	Dundalk.
37	29	62	43	295	142	104	24	399	166	5	3	Galway.
92	-	100	-	570	-	265	-	835	-	7	-	Kilkenny.
136	-	137	-	973	-	411	-	1,384	-	41	-	Kilmainham.
138	-	177	-	759	-	274	-	1,033	-	14	-	Limerick, Male.
-	59	-	149	-	390	-	59	-	449	-	1	Limerick, Female.
153	82	249	189	987	446	298	56	1,285	502	14	11	Londonderry.
302	693	144	1,905	1 713	3,719	1,952	547	3,665	4,266	27	15	Mountjoy.
59	15	67	43	403	153	164	28	567	181	6	-	Sligo.
84	13	45	4	328	78	178	18	506	96	2	1	Tralee.
57	15	38	21	311	120	156	19	467	139	4	-	Tullamore.
52	62	163	203	481	497	124	63	605	560	1	1	Waterford.
26	15	48	5	186	47	72	10	258	57	4	-	Wexford.
1,745	1,376	1,897	3,361	11,643	7,950	6,654	1,892	18,297	9,842	223	45	Total committed to Local Prisons.
												Convict Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total received direct into Convict Prisons.
1,745	1,376	1,897	3,361	11,643	7,950	6,654	1,892	18,297	9,842	223	45	GRAND TOTAL.

Local Prisons to which first committed.

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TABLE VIII.—RETURN of PRISONERS within each of the following on the 31st (Court Martial

PRISONS.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	2	–	22	4	21	9
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	61	8	128	39	79	43
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	4	–	11	2	13	1
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	4	–	23	–	15	–
Cork, Male,	–	–	–	–	14	–	37	–	43	–
Cork, Female,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	17	–	23
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	6	–	24	–	13	–
Galway,	–	–	–	–	5	–	22	–	11	2
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	7	–	26	–	24	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	–	9	–	33	–	36	–
Limerick, Male	–	–	–	–	5	–	28	–	23	–
Limerick, Female,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	17
Londonderry,	–	–	1	–	12	–	46	6	21	9
Mountjoy,	–	–	2	–	35	11	142	75	98	75
ligo,	–	–	–	–	4	1	12	2	13	4
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	3	–	17	1	8	2
Tullamore.	–	–	–	–	4	–	15	3	13	4
Waterford.	–	–	–	–	4	2	12	9	9	13
Total Local Prisons,	–	–	3	–	179	26	598	163	440	202
Convict Prisons.										
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	19	–	71	–	66	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	4
Total Convict Prisons,	–	–	–	–	19	–	72	4	66	4
GRAND TOTAL,	–	–	3	–	198	26	670	167	506	206

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periods of Age remaining in each of the Local and Convict Prisons December, 1904.

prisoners exolnded.)

40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.		PRISONS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	**Local Prisons.**
7	8	5	1	3	2	–	–	61	24	Armagh.
45	24	25	8	8	3	–	–	346	125	Belfast.
7	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	39	7	Castlebar.
9	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	57	–	Clonmel.
26	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	136	–	Cork, Male.
–	15	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	64	Cork, Female.
7	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	60	–	Dundalk.
10	1	3	4	5	1	–	–	56	8	Galway.
7	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	76	–	Kilkenny.
25	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	116	–	Kilmainham.
29	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	93	–	Limerick, Male.
–	7	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	40	Limerick, Female.
20	9	5	8	7	4	–	–	112	36	Londonderry.
44	32	12	18	6	8	–	–	339	219	Mountjoy.
6	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	38	12	Sligo.
1	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	31	6	Tralee.
9	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	44	9	Tullamore.
7	5	4	2	1	1	–	–	37	32	Waterford.
259	110	98	55	63	26	–	–	1,640	582	Total Local Prisons.
										Convict Prisons.
27	–	18	–	13	–	–	–	214	–	Maryborough.
–	4	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	15	Mountjoy.
27	4	18	2	14	1	–	–	216	15	Total Convict Prisons.
286	114	116	57	77	27	–	–	1,856	597	GRAND TOTAL.

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TABLE IX.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																					Total Number of Cases.
	LOCAL PRISONS.																			CONVICT PRISONS.		
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	
I. Zymotic:—																						
Typhus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Influenza,	–	–	2	7	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	39	4	1	1	19	–	40	–	127
Febricula,	–	15	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	97
Erysipelas,	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Other Zymotic Diseases,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
II. Parasitic:—																						
Scabies,	14	17	36	41	22	8	2	22	36	82	13	1	–	182	6	11	47	23	9	4	–	576
Ascarides,	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Ringworm,	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	16
Other Parasitic Affections,	–	107	–	3	26	–	3	2	3	23	6	–	–	97	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	276

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III. Dietetic:—																						
Scurvy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Alcoholism,	125	122	6	32	8	-	-	6	6	48	13	8	17	463	19	4	5	71	7	-	-	960
Delirium Tremens,	4	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	13	4	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	40
Insomnia,	-	13	2	4	3	2	-	1	1	12	1	-	8	5	6	2	-	-	-	6	-	64
Mania from Drink,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IV. Constitutional:—																						
Rheumatic Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism,	8	55	22	15	4	45	-	23	47	42	10	2	52	100	14	3	10	38	4	36	1	531
Cancer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	19
Scrofula,	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	14	-	33
Syphilis,	4	55	1	3	2	20	-	-	2	4	-	1	2	80	2	-	1	5	3	4	-	189
Anæmia,	-	-	-	1	104	47	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	177
Diabetes,	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Other Constitutional Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
V. Developmental:—																						
Senile Debility,	-	-	7	24	3	-	-	3	9	10	3	-	-	61	1	-	2	-	1	13	-	137

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TABLE IX.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons—*continued.*

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																					Total Number of Cases.
	LOCAL PRISONS.																		CONVICT PRISONS.			
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	
VI. Local:—																						
A.—Diseases of Nervous System.																						
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	5	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	16
Sciatica,	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	37
Epilepsy,	–	8	–	1	3	–	–	1	3	3	3	1	–	19	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	50
Neuralgia,	5	86	6	10	33	65	1	35	–	13	3	9	65	179	27	6	1	28	1	26	2	601
Pleurodynia,	–	–	5	3	15	1	–	4	–	54	4	–	33	11	26	1	4	–	4	40	–	205
Hysteria,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Insanity,	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	–	1	15	4	1	2	4	1	3	–	51
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.	–	22	–	–	46	2	–	9	–	60	2	1	–	59	–	9	–	–	2	–	5	217
B.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																						
Ophthalmia,	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	5	5	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	3	–	10	–	49
Keratitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

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Conjunctivitis,	–	19	5	4	7	2	–	3	1	7	3	2	6	55	2	1	1	4	1	12	–	135
Otitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	3	–	3	–	3	7	–	25
Other Diseases of Eye or Ear,	–	241	2	9	51	13	4	17	3	20	15	2	–	162	–	5	14	10	1	11	4	584
C.—*Diseases of Circulatory System.*																						
Valvular Disease of Heart,	–	5	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	15	–	1	4	41	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	85
Aneurism,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Varicose Veins,	3	3	–	1	–	2	–	5	38	15	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	18	1	11	–	105
Syncope,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	–	–	3	–	19	15	–	2	5	1	1	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	2	12	1	127
D.—*Diseases of Respiratory System.*																						
Laryngitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	5
Bronchitis,	–	92	2	–	12	20	–	1	3	7	3	3	17	72	9	–	–	17	–	23	3	284
Bronchitis, Chronic,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	15	1	–		3	–	–	–	4	–	29	–	61
Pneumonia,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Pleurisy,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	13	–	24
Congestion of Lungs,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Asthma,	6	15	4	4	2	1	–	–	4	7	2	–	1	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	–	57
Hæmoptysis,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9
Epistaxis,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	11
Bronchial Catarrh,	21	145	–	5	–	1	–	21	51	–	–	–	18	–	–	26	3	7	3	37	–	338
Catarrh,	–	29	11	28	5	95	2	14	–	56	21	6	53	271	18	–	6	–	2	30	5	652
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	–	–	–	–	27	15	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	1	–	–	–	6	6	109

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TABLE IX.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons—*continued.*

Description of Diseases	Number of Cases in each Prison.																					
	LOCAL PRISONS.																			CONVICT PRISONS.		Total Number of Cases.
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	
E.—*Diseases of Digestive System.*																						
Stomatitis,	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	81	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	91
Gumboil,	5	11	1	3	9	5	1	–	21	20	3	2	6	13	5	1	2	11	1	12	–	132
Tonsillitis,	3	31	3	–	10	6	2	1	6	18	–	6	21	33	7	–	5	8	–	29	2	182
Dyspepsia,	22	201	15	16	68	25	–	13	–	18	5	2	14	6	7	15	14	–	6	20	–	467
Hæmatemesis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Gastritis,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	31
Gastric Ulcer,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bilious Derangements,	–	10	2	6	3	25	–	10	9	8	–	3	–	53	–	1	8	15	12	16	–	181
Liver Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Jaundice,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7
Colic,	–	106	2	1	14	–	4	–	–	4	13	17	34	58	1	2	2	9	4	28	8	307
Enteritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peritonitis,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diarrhœa,	12	97	9	2	33	23	17	26	25	79	24	8	31	121	3	11	38	22	7	15	–	604
Constipation	132	2,810	93	31	68	163	10	27	44	103	53	27	132	643	52	44	39	–	11	58	53	4,593
Hernia,	2	21	6	–	3	–	–	1	18	7	1	–	1	21	2	2	–	2	2	7	–	96

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Piles,	4	20	1	–	7	8	–	6	3	31	5	2	10	49	1	–	2	13	3	15	1	181
Fistula in Ano,	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System	–	48	–	23	–	47	5	16	–	–	7	–	–	81	–	–	9	–	–	140	–	376
F.—*Diseases of Lymphatic System.*																						
Lymphangitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
G.—*Diseases of Urinary System.*																						
Stricture,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	38
Prostatic Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Catarrh of Bladder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6
Cystitis,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Nephritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Bright's Disease	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System.	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	25
H.—*Diseases of Organs of Generation.*																						
Orchitis,	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	19
Gonorrhœa,	5	50	–	1	4	3	1	1	5	14	–	–	5	19	1	–	4	5	2	1	–	121
Chanore,	–	30	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	17	4	–	2	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	61
Oöphoritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Disorders of Menstruation,	–	39	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6	56	2	–	–	11	1	–	1	123
Other Diseases of Generative Organs.	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	19

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TABLE IX.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons—*continued.*

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																					
	LOCAL PRISONS.																			CONVICT PRISONS.		Total Number of Cases.
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	
I.—*Diseases of Parturition.*																						
Abortion,	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	11
Puerperal Convulsions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of Parturition.	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	98	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	116
J.—*Diseases of Bone and Organs of Locomotion.*																						
Caries,	–	–	6	13	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	31
Arthritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4
Synovitis,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	17
Necrosis,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Periostitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bursitis,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	12
Whitlow,	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	1	3	2	–	9	–	8	–	35
Lumbago,	9	138	7	5	15	37	–	13	–	40	17	1	31	77	28	2	3	25	1	33	–	482
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.	–	–	–	5	–	11	–	9	–	8	1	–	–	61	1	–	–	–	2	13	3	114
K.—*Diseases of Integumentary System.*																						
Carbuncle,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9
Ulcer,	36	213	14	13	61	–	2	8	17	31	14	1	21	131	4	2	15	4	3	20	–	610
Phlegmon,	–	–	–	2	12	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	37
Psoriasis,	2	1	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	4	–	24
Lupus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

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Erythema,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	26
Boils,	10	65	11	19	15	5	8	14	19	44	7	–	24	57	6	6	12	14	5	13	–	376
Acne,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	16	4	1	–	–	–	26	–	57
Eczema,	4	34	11	5	4	–	–	3	–	28	2	1	14	41	1	3	–	–	–	5	–	156
Other Diseases of Integument	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	51	–	1	1	–	15	7	4	148
VII. Violence:—																						
Wounds,	12	163	3	22	10	8	6	16	42	113	7	18	9	560	9	11	8	31	4	19	–	1,075
Burns,	4	3	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	15	–	1	6	18	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	58
Contusions,	11	14	4	3	16	–	3	15	7	–	9	2	23	94	–	5	6	–	2	9	–	223
Sprains,	2	27	6	2	4	1	4	2	8	13	1	–	3	12	2	2	4	7	1	7	–	108
Dislocation,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Fractures,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	15
Scalds,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	32
Bite,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Otherwise,	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	–	47	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	74
VIII. Ill-defined and not Specified:—																						
Abscess,	15	89	4	11	7	5	2	10	5	30	3	–	7	66	6	3	4	10	4	17	–	301
Debility,	–	116	14	21	10	45	–	5	14	29	9	22	36	506	10	5	17	41	6	15	4	925
Dropsy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other ill-defined Causes,	–	84	–	–	104	55	1	17	–	29	–	–	–	54	–	10	–	–	9	3	–	366
Total,	**497**	**5,597**	**351**	**435**	**906**	**861**	**91**	**431**	**480**	**1,389**	**314**	**165**	**822**	**5,306**	**328**	**225**	**313**	**540**	**173**	**1029**	**107**	**20,360**
Number of Prisoners in Prison Hospital during year ended 31st Dec., 1904.	3	41	1	31	62	52	2	33	12	75	4	4	96	725	2	5	8	–	–	225	13	1,397
Daily average number in Hospital during 1904.	·13	1·03	·002	·76	1·3	·73	·05	1·1	·34	·74	·14	·27	3·10	27·79	·14	·25	·25	–	–	22·32	3·36	63·833

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TABLE X.—PARTICULARS of PRISONERS RELEASED on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

NAME OF PRISON.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception
Local Prisons.									
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	1	F.	R. I.	4. 1. 04,	4. 1. 04,	7 days imp or 17*s.* 6*d.*	7. 1. 04,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
	2	M.	S. G.	19. 1. 04,	12. 1. 04,	1, 1, and 1 c. mths. h. l. consecutively.	18. 2. 04,	Mental and Physical debility,	Before.
	3	F.	M. M'C.	4. 2. 04,	22. 2. 04,	14 days or 21*s.* 6*d.*	26. 2. 04,	Advanced Pregnancy,	—
	4	M.	W. K.	29. 12. 03,	29. 12. 03,	4 c. mths. h. l.	18. 4. 04,	Meningitis,	After.
Castlebar,	5	F.	A. H.	18. 3. 04,	19. 3. 04,	2 mths. h. l.	17. 4. 04,	Inflammation of the Womb,	Before.
Clonmel,	6	M.	C. D.	27. 7. 04,	27. 7. 04,	1 c. mth. h. l., 1c. mth h. l. consecutively.	9. 8. 04,	Blood poisoning,	do.
Cork Male,	7	M.	P. F.,	15. 3. 04,	17. 2. 04,	2 c. mths. h. l.	22. 4. 04,	Pleural effusion.	After.
	8	M.	M. O'B.	6. 10 03,	18. 7. 03,	18 c. mths. h. l.	21. 11. 04.	Influenza and pneumonia,	do.
Cork Female,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk,	9	M.	H. C.	16. 8. 04,	16. 8. 04,	I. 1 c. mth. h. l. II. 4 c. mths. h. l., and 3 c. mths. or bail.	14. 10. 04,	Senile debility,	Before.

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Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	10	M.	A. B.	14. 5. 04,	14. 5. 04,	I. 1 c. mth. h. l. II. 7 days h. l. or 3/6	20. 5. 04,	Age and debility,	Before.
Kilmainham,	11	M.	H. W.	14. 8. 03,	7. 8. 03.	12 c. mths. h. l.	3. 6. 04,	Scrofula,	After.
Limerick Male,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick Female,	12	F.	K. O'B.	13. 1. 04,	13. 1. 04,	14 days imp. or 11s. 6d.	18. 1. 04,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy,	13	M.	E. C.	18. 5. 04,	18. 5. 04,	3 c. mth. h. l.	23. 6. 04,	Weak-minded,	Before.
	14	F.	A. D.	11. 7. 04,	11. 7. 04,	7 days or 10s.	15. 7. 04,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
	15	F.	B C.	11. 4. 04,	19. 3. 04,	4 c. mths. h. l. from 6. 4. 04.	21. 7. 04,	Epilepsy,	Before.
	16	M.	J. L.	21. 9 04,	21. 9. 04,	2 c. mths. h. l.	5. 11. 04,	Injury to chest — result of an accident.	After.

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TABLE X., *continued*—PARTICULARS of PRISONERS RELEASED on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

NAME OF PRISON.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception.
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	17	F.	M. B.	19. 9. 04,	2. 11. 04,	1 mth. h. l. or 22s.	4. 11. 04,	Large abscess in abdomen and threatened blood poisoning.	Before.
Wexford,	18	F.	M. F.	27. 1. 04,	27. 1. 04,	6 c. mths. h. l.	13. 6. 04,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
Convict Prisons.									
Maryborough,	19	M	P. M'E.	5. 12. 00,	14. 9. 00,	5 yrs. p. s.	18. 7. 04,	Appendicitis,	After.
Do.,	20	M.	T. O'K.	17. 7. 03,	5. 3. 03,	3 yrs. p. s. from 13. 3. 03.	1. 11. 04,	Valvular disease of heart, &c.,	Before.
Mountjoy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE XI.—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

(a) DEATHS EXCLUSIVE OF EXECUTIONS.

Prisons in which Deaths occurred.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age at Death	Date of Reception.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether Disease originated before or after reception into Prison.	General Health on reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
Local Prisons.													
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	1	M.	J. H.	79	15. 12. 03,	18. 3. 04,	To be hanged* on 19. 4. 04.	19 3. 04,	Rupture of heart,	Before,	Fair,	Nil,	Farmer.
"	2	M.	P. M.	36	28. 7. 04,	28. 7. 04	2 c. mths. h. l.	23. 8. 04.	Asthma and heart failure.	Before,	Medium,	Nil,	None.
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork Male,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork Female,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* This man took ill and died in prison on 19. 3. 04, while awaiting Execution.

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TABLE XI.—*continued.*—DEATHS IN LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Prisons in which Deaths occured.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception.	Date of Conviction	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether Disease originated before or after reception into Prison.	General Health on reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
Kilkenny, .	3	M.	J. M.	63	5. 10. 04.	15. 9. 04.	42 days h. l.	12. 11. 04,	Heart failure, .	Not known, .	Indifferent, .	8	Baker.
Kilmainham, .	4	M.	M. M.	38	22. 4. 04,	—	Remand, .	5. 5. 04,	Angina pectoris, .	After, . .	Jaundiced, . .	2	Labourer.
	5	M	J. T.	77	5. 4. 04,	6. 5. 04,	3 years p. s,	21. 6. 04,	Gangrene, . .	Do. . .	Infirm, . .	9	Harness maker
Limerick Male,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick Fem.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy, .	6	M.	C. R.	50	9. 10. 03,	9. 10. 03,	6 c. mths. h. l. from 3. 9. 03.	19. 2. 04.	Perforation of the intestine following typhoid fever.	After, . .	Fair, . .	34	Labourer.
Sligo, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Tullamore, .	7	F.	E. C.	40	12. 9. 04,	12 9. 04.	14 days impt.	13. 9. 04,	Epileptic fit, . .	Before, . .	Apparently good.	40	Nil.
Waterford, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Prisons.													
Maryborough,	8	M.	J. G.	67	3 4. 02,	7. 7. 02.	4 yrs. p. s. .	14. 4. 04,	Malignant disease of liver.	After, . .	Good, . .	Nil .	Farmer,
Mountjoy, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) EXECUTIONS

Armagh, .	1	M.	J. F.	23	19. 12. 03	5. 12. 04,	To be hanged,	22. 12. 04,	Hanged, . . .	—	Good, . .	—	Pig butcher.
Kilkenny, .	2	M.	J. C.	37	30. 11. 03.	14. 3. 04,	Do., .	14. 4. 04,	Do., . . .	—	Do., . .	—	Collier.
" .	3	M.	J. K.	41	4. 1. 04.	16. 3. 04,	Do., .	15 4. 04,	Do., . . .	—	Do., . .	1	Labourer
Londonderry, .	4	M	J. M.	26	22. 11 02.	3. 12. 03,	Do., .	5 1. 04,	Do , . . .	—	Do., . .	—	Do.

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TABLE XII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners

(See paragraph 136 of Report

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
										Local
						ARMAGH.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						BELFAST.				
H. K. .	661	M.	55	R.W.	Labourer, .	Larceny, , . ,	5. 3. 04	2 c. mths. h. l. . .	5. 3. 04	1
A. J., .	470	M.	35	R.W.	do., .	Assault Police, . .	15. 2. 04	2 c. mths. h. l. . 4 c. mths. or bail,	15. 2. 04	2
M. C., ,	1587	F.	60	Illit	Housekeeper,	Malicious Injury, .	28. 9. 04.	3 days impt. , .	29. 9. 04	3
						CASTLEBAR.				
B. T., .	69	F.	47	R.W.	Patient in Castlebar Lunatic Asylum.	Murder, . . .	17. 3. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	17. 3. 04	4
M. M., .	353	F.	40	Illit.	None, . .	Drunk and Disorderly, .	31. 10. 04	1 c. mth. h. l. . .	19. 11. 04	5
						CLONMEL.				
J. M'K.,	537/03	M.	22	Illit	Nil, , .	Malicious wounding, .	–	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	1. 11. 03	6
J. R., .	195	M.	24	Supr.	Nil, . ,	Assault, . . .	–	Remand, , . .	23. 4. 04	7
J.R., .	274	M.	27	R.W.	Labourer, .	I. Drunk & disorderly,	23. 7. 03	14 days h. l., or 21*s.* 6*d.*	7. 6. 04	–
						II. Do., ,	23. 7. 03	14 days h. l. . .	7. 6. 04	8
						III. Do. .	15. 10. 03	1 c. mth. h. l. . ,	7. 6. 04	.
C. R., .	560	M.	24	R.W.	Farmer's Son,	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.	–	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	21. 10. 04	9
						CORK (Male).				
M. M., .	168	M	34	R W.	Labourer. .	Attempt at suicide, ,	15. 3. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	10. 2 .04	10
W. M'H.	191	M.	26	R.W.	do.,	Indecent assault, . .	–	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	18 2. 04	11
J. T.,	1543	M	32	R.W.	Baker, . .	Murder, . . .	–	Custody during the King's pleasure.	1. 12. 04	12
J. H., .	1320	M.	65	R W.	Dealer, . .	Assault and wounding,	7. 12. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	15. 10. 04	13
						CORK (Female).				
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Local and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Royal Commission, 1884.)

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case. Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
Prisons.									
				ARMAGH.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				BELFAST.					
1	Insane,	Not known,		Dementia,	Not known,	—	Belfast, 1. 4. 04.	—	—
2	do.,	do.,	—	Delusional mania,	Alcoholism,	—	Belfast, 3. 5. 04	—	—
3	do.,	do.	—	Dementia,	Not known,	—	Belfast, 1. 10. 04.	—	—
				CASTLEBAR.					
4	Insane,	Yes,	—	Dementia,	Not known,	—	Dundrum, 19. 3. 04.	—	—
5	No symptoms of insanity.	Not known,	9 days,	Mania,	do.,	—	Castlebar, 2. 12. 04.	—	—
				CLONMEL.					
6	Insane,	Unsound mind from birth.	—	Imbecility,	Probably hereditary.	—	Dundrum, 10 3. 04	—	
7	do.,	Not known,	—	Melancholia,	Over study,	—	Clonmel, 28. 4. 04	—	—
8	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	Dissipation	—	Clonmel, 30. 7. 04.	—	—
9	Apparently sane.	Was said to be.	—	Showed no symptom of insanity whilst in prison.	—	—	Dundrum, 2. 11. 04.	—	—
				CORK (Male).					
10	Insane,	Not known,	—	Suicidal mania,	Not known,	—	Dundrum, 22. 3. 04.	—	—
11	Odd,	do.,	—	Not known,	do.,	—	Dundrum, 22. 3. 04.	—	—
12	Insane,	Yes,	—	Homicidal mania,	do.,	—	Dundrum, 11. 12. 04.	—	—
13	Odd,	20 years ago from drink	—	do,	do.,	—	Dundrum, 13. 12. 04.	—	—
				CORK (Female).					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE XII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years)	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
						DUNDALK.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						GALWAY.				
T. M'D.,	42	M.	55	R.W.	Farmer, .	Murder, ...	22. 3. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	2. 2. 04	14
H. N., .	265	F.	30	R.W.	Housekeeper,	Breaking and entering.	19. 7. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	23. 6. 04	15
M. R., .	180	M.	34	Illit.	Lab. & tramp,	Breaking and entering, .	24. 6. 04	6 c. mths. h. l. (from 7. 5. 04.)	3. 5. 04	16
T. K., .	310	M.	38	R.W.	Labourer, .	Break a window, . .	1. 8. 04	7 days impt., . .	15. 7. 04	17
M. J., .	314	F.	55	R.W.	Nurse and servant.	Assault occasioning bodily harm.	— 7. 12. 04	Remand, . . . 14 days impt., . .	19. 7. 04 Received back from Asylum for trial 5. 12. 04	18
M. B. .	611	M.	38	R.W.	Farmer, .	Grievous assault. . .	7. 12. 04	3 c. mths. impt., . .	5. 12. 04	19
						KILKENNY.				
W. B., .	52	M.	27	R.W.	Labourer, .	Assault female, . .	6. 2. 04	6 c. mths. h. . .	24. 1. 04	20
W. T., .	606	M.	35	R.W.	do., .	I. Assault female, . . II. Assault, . . .	6. 9. 04	I. 3 c. mths. h. l., . II. 6 mths. h. l. . .	2. 9. 04	21
						KILMAINHAM.				
J. O'B., .	183	M.	36	Illit	Labourer, .	Unlawfully wounding. .	27. 2 04	Detention during H Majesty's pleasure.	2. 2. 04	22
T. H., .	843	M.	40	R.W.	Domestic servant.	Loitering. . . .	—	—	24. 6. 04	23
J. W., .	66 1	M.	25	R.W.	Labourer, .	Threatening gestures, .	1. 7. 04	14 days or bail. . .	1. 7. 04	24
J. B., .	1199	M.	37	R.W.	Van driver, .	Using abusive or threatening language.	21. 10. 04	1 c. mth. or bail. . .	21. 10. 04	25
						LIMERICK (Male).				
M. O'N.,	452	M	62	Illit.	Messenger, .	Assaulting a peace officer in discharge of his duty.	6. 6. 04	Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	23. 5. 04	26
P. B., .	612	M.	34	R.W.	Labourer, .	Assault, ...	—	—	18. 7. 04	27

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and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case. Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			DUNDALK.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			GALWAY.						
14	Insane,	Not known,	—	Dementia,	Drink,	—	Dundrum, 2. 4. 04.	—	—
15	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	Congenital,	—	Dundrum, 26. 7. 04.	—	—
16	Sane,	do.,	About 2¾ mths.,	Mania,	Drink,	—	Ballinasloe, 5. 8. 04.	—	—
17	Insane,	Yes,	—	Dementia,	Unknown,	—	Ballinasloe, 5. 8. 04.	—	
18	do.,	Not known,	—	Mania,	Climacteric,	—	Ballinasloe, 23. 8. 04 Ballinasloe, 17. 12. 04.	—	—
19	do.,	do.,	—	Monomania,	Hereditary,	—	Ballinasloe, 27. 12. 04.	—	—
			KILKENNY.						
20	Weak minded,	No,	2½ mths.,	Mania,	Not known,	—	Kilkenny, 2. 6. 04.	—	—
21	Insane,	Yes,	—	do.,	do.,	—	Kilkenny, 15. 9. 04.	—	—
			KILMAINHAM.						
22	Doubtful,	Not known,	14 days,	Dementia,	Not known,	—	Dundrum, 6. 3. 04	—	—
23	Insane,	do.,	—	Delusional,	do.,	—	Richmond, 28. 6. 04.	—	—
24	do.,	do.,	—	Religious Mania,	do.,	—	Richmond, 12. 7. 04.	—	—
25	do.,	do.,	—	Exaltation & religious,	do.,	—	Richmond, 27. 10. 04	—	—
			LIMERICK (Male).						
26	Weak,	Apparently always an imbecile.	Under observation from committal.	Mania,	Fracture of the head, drink, and possibly congenital.	—	Dundrum, 14. 6. 04.	—	—
27	Insane,	Not known,	—	do.,	Not known,	—	Limerick, 22. 7. 04.	—	—

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TABLE XII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
						LIMERICK (Female).				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						LONDONDERRY.				
J. D., .	1187	M.	27	R.W.	Labourer, .	Drunk and disorderly, .	24. 10. 04	1 c. mth. h. l., . .	24. 10. 04	28
						MOUNTJOY.				
H. D., .	1724	M.	33	R.W.	Labourer, .	Malicious damage, .	4. 6. 03	12 c. mths. h. l., from 3. 6. 03.	8. 6. 03	29
B. F., .	382	F.	38	R.W.	Prostitute, .	Drunk, ...	4. 2. 04	1 c. mth. 40*s*., . .	4. 2. 04	30
A. K.,	3909	M.	40	Supr.	Chemist, .	Forgery and uttering, .	1. 12. 03	16 c. mths. h. l., from 24. 11. 03.	3. 12. 03	31
T. M., .	478	M.	26	R.W.	Labourer, .	Malicious damage, .	22. 2. 04	7 days h l., . . .	22. 2. 04	32
C. DeL.,	1293	M.	35	R.W.	Traveller, .	Refused to pay legal car fare.	11. 5. 04	7 days, 4*s*., . . .	11. 5. 04	33
A. M. S.,	1855	F.	50	Nil	Nil, .	Riotous behaviour, .	11. 8. 04	1 mth. h. l., . . .	12. 6. 04	34
M. C., .	1968	F.	45	Nil.	do., .	Profane & obs. language,	20. 6. 04	7 days or 10*s*. . .	20. 6. 04	35
T. C. M'G.	930	M.	35	R.W.	Upholsterer,	Wounding, ...	6. 4. 04	4 c. mths. h. l., . .	8. 4. 04	36
H. B., .	2040	M.	34	R.W.	Carpenter, .	Assault, ...	14. 7. 04	1 c. mth. bail, .	14. 7. 04	37
J. H., .	2388	M.	22	R.W.	do., .	Attempt suicide, . .	12. 8. 04	1 c. mth. h. l., . .	12. 8. 04	38
M. S., .	3809	F.	30	R.W.	Prostitute, .	Soliciting, ...	11. 11. 04	1 c. mth. or 40*s*. . .	11. 11. 04	39
C. F., .	3827	F.	29	R.W.	do., .	(1) Drunk (2) Maliciously break glass.	14. 11. 04	I. 7 days or 10*s*., . . II. 2 c. mths. h. l., and 2 c. mths. bail.	14. 11. 04	40
J. S. .	3447	M.	40	R.W.	Engine driver,	Loitering, ...	3. 11. 04	1 c mths. h. l., . .	3. 11. 04	41
C. C. .	3963	F.	40	R.	Cook, . .	Profane language, .	23. 11. 04	7 days or 10*s* . .	23. 11 04	42
F. O'C.,	3891	M.	23	R.W,	Fortor, . .	Steal £3	16 12. 04	6 weeks h. l, . . .	16. 12. 04	43
						SLIGO.				
P. Mc,	430	M.	67	R.W.	Carter, . .	Attempt suicide, . .	—	Remanded, . . .	8. 7. 04	44
M. F. .	438	F.	42	R.W.	Charwoman,	Assault, ...	7. 7. 04	14 days h. l., . .	12. 7. 04	45
J. G., .	420	M.	25	Ill.	Labourer, .	Wounding, ...	4. 7. 04	6 c. mths. h. l. and 3 mths. or bail.	4. 7. 04	46
W. H.,	554	M.	19	Ill.	do., .	Assault and robbery, .	—	For trial, . . . "Jury found prisoner insane and incapable of pleading. Court ordered that he be retained during His Majesty's pleasure."	3. 9. 04	47
						TRALEE.				
J. M'C.	598	M.	35	R.W.	Labourer, .	Vagrancy, ...	25. 10 04	1 c. mth. impt , . .	25. 10 04	48
						TULLAMORE.				
T. R., .	333	M.	73	R W.	Wardsman, Tullamore, Union Workhouse.	Attempted suicide, .	1. 7. 04	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	3. 6. 04	49
*M. B.	435	M.	3	R.W.	Farmer, .	Assault, ...	—	Untried, . .	2. 8. 04	50

* See No. 19 in return for Galway Prison. This prisoner was brought back to Tullamore

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and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case. Recovered in Prison	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			LIMERICK (Female).						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			LONDONDERRY.						
28	Insane,	Not known,	—	Delusional mania,	Drink,	—	Londonderry, 12. 11. 04.	—	—
			MOUNTJOY.						
29	Good,	Not known,	230 days,	Acute mania,	Not known,	—	Richmond, 28. 1. 04.	—	—
30	Insane,	do.,	—	Dementia,	Intemperance,	—	Richmond, 26. 2. 04.	—	—
31	Good	do.,	76 days,	Delusional insanity,	Not known,	—	Dundrum, 27. 2. 04.	—	—
32	Insane,	do.,	—	Dementia,	do,	—	Richmond, 27. 2. 04.	—	—
33	do.,	do.,	—	Mania a potu,	Alcohol,	—	Richmond, 17. 5. 04.	—	—
34	do.,	do.,	—	Acute delusional insanity.	Not known,	—	Richmond, 13. 6. 04.	—	—
35	do.,	do.,	—	Dementia,	do,	—	Richmond, 23. 6. 04.	—	—
36	Probably insane.	do.,	—	Delusional insanity,	do.,	—	Richmond, 5. 8 04.	—	—
37	Insane,	do.,	—	Mania,	do.,	—	Richmond, 13. 8. 04.	—	—
38	do.,	do.	—	Melancholia with strong suicidal tendencies.	do,	—	Richmond, 2. 9. 04.	—	—
39	do.,	Yes,	—	Mania a potu,	do.,	—	Richmond, 19. 11. 04.	—	—
40	do.,	No,	—	Recurrent mania,	do.,	—	Richmond, 22. 11. 04.	—	—
41	do.,	Not known,	—	Dementia,	do.,	—	Richmond, 22. 11. 04.	—	—
42	do.,	Yes,	—	Mania,	Alcohol,	—	Richmond, 29. 11. 04.	—	—
43	Good,	Not known,	12 days,	Delusional insanity,	Not known,	—	Richmond, 30. 12. 04	—	—
			SLIGO.						
44	Insane,	Not known,	—	Senile dementia,	Senile,	—	Sligo, 13. 7. 04.	—	—
45	do.,	Yes,	—	Acute mania,	Not known,	—	Sligo, 20. 7. 04.	—	—
46	Doubtful,	Not known,	—	Dementia,	do.,	—	Sligo, 16. 9. 04.	—	—
47	Senile Imbecile.	do.,	—	Senile imbecile,	Hereditary,	—	Dundrum Crim. Lunatic Asylum, 28. 10. 04	—	—
			TRALEE.						
48	Insane,	No,	—	Delusions,	Not known,	—	Killarney, 9. 11. 04.	—	—
			TULLAMORE.						
49	Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	Dundrum, 9. 7. 04.	—	—
50	Insane,	Not known,	—	Mania, with delusions,	Hereditary,	—	Maryboro', 25. 10. 04.	—	—

Prison on 4th December, 1904, and sent to Galway Prison for trial at Winter Assizes.

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TABLE XII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
						WATERFORD.				
W. J. M.	75	M.	27	R.	Labourer, .	Housebreaking and larceny.	9. 3. 04	12 c. mths. h l. from 1. 2. 04.	1. 2. 04	51
F. C., .	953	M.	45	R.W	do., . .	I. Drunkenness, . II. do.	29 9. 04	I. 1 mth. impt or 41s 6d. II. 1 mth. impt. or 41s.	29. 9. 04	52
J. C., .	572	M.	30	R.W.	French polisher.	I. Begging, . . II. Assault.	15. 9. 04	I. 1 mth h. l., . . II. 2 mths. h l, . .	15. 9. 04	53
E. G., .	948	M.	80	Ill.	Labourer, .	Attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 13 years.	—	Found by Jury unable to plead Ordered to be detained during pleasure of Lord Lieutenant.	27. 9. 04	54
						WEXFORD.				
J. Q., .	305	M.	32	R.W.	Farmer, .	Assault, ...	26. 8. 04	2 c. mths. h. l., and 2 mths. or bail.	26. 8. 04	55

Convict

						MARYBOROUGH.				
J. S., .	D 452	M.	28	R.W.	Labourer, .	Larceny, , . .	18. 7. 03	3 years p. s., . . .	22. 6. 03	56
R. P., .	D 38	M.	45	R.W.	Coachman, .	Manslaughter, . .	7. 12. 97	Life p. s., . . .	20. 9. 97	57
J. P., .	D 225	M.	43	R.W.	Farmer, .	Murder, . . .	6. 12. 99	Death; commuted to p. s for life.	11. 11. 99	58
						MOUNTJOY.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 5 males committed to Local Prisons were,

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Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case. Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			WATERFORD.						
31	Insane, . .	No, . .	—	Melancholia with delusions.	Alcohol, .	–	Dundrum, 26. 5. 04.	–	–
32	do., . .	do., .	—	Delusional, . . ,	do., . .	–	Waterford. 17. 10. 04.	–	–
33	do., . .	do., .	—	Delusional, . .	do., .	–	Waterford. 2. 11. 04.	–	–
34	do., . .	Born with weak intellect.	—	Imbecility, . .	—	–	Dundrum, 7. 10. 04.	–	–
			WEXFORD.						
35	Sane, . .	Not known,	11 days, . .	Melancholia, . .	Drink, . .	–	Enniscorthy, 9. 9. 04.	–	–

Prisons.

			MARYBOROUGH.						
56	Good, . .	No, . .	9 mths . .	Acute mania, . .	Not known, .	–	Dundrum, 5. 5. 04.	–	–
57	do., .	do , . .	6 years and 4 mths.	Dementia, . . .	do., . .	–	Dundrum, 31. 5. 04.	–	–
58	do., . .	do., , .	1 year and 6 mths.	Mania, . . .	do., .	–	Dundrum, 15. 6. 04	–	–
			MOUNTJOY.						
–	—	—	—	—	—	–	—	–	–

on being brought up at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, sent therefrom direct to Lunatic Asylums.

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TABLE XIII.—RETURN of RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, and PUNISHMENTS
(Required by section 15
(See paragraph 93 of Report

Prisons.	Number of Cases of: Corporal Punishment.	Irons (Hand-cuffs.)		Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Close Confinement in Punishment Cells or Special Cells for Refractory Prisoners.		Close Confinement in ordinary Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.		(a) Total number of Prisoners punished.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total M. & F.,	1	8		122		91		1,588		2,105		596		1,829	
Local Prisons.															
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	19	–	1	25	10
Belfast,	–	–	–	9	22	5	6	479	99	397	81	30	7	332	72
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	18	1	19	6	7	–	18	4
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	73	–	3	–	52	–
Cork Male,	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	98	–	98	–	5	–	80	–
Cork Female,	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	49	–	49	–	1	–	43
Dundalk,	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	42	–	123	–	17	–	68	–
Galway,	–	–	–	3	2	2	2	89	4	111	9	80	4	112	9
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	20	–	25	–	5	–	21	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	66	–	96	–	10	–	89	–
Limerick Male,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	19	–	57	–	–	–	64	–
Limerick Female,	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	1	–	19
Londonderry,	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	98	4	207	8	68	2	166	9
Mountjoy,	–	6	–	4	4	1	–	218	79	218	79	146	9	270	88
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	19	2	34	2	–	–	29	2
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	45	3	44	4	3	1	32	3
Tullamore,	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	25	1	45	1	5	–	31	1
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	6	19	3	22	3	30	9
Wexford,	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	43	6	45	6	2	–	44	8
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	–	6	–	41	49	33	19	1,324	254	1,636	285	493	29	1,463	277
†Net Total do. (Cols. *a, b, c*).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,460	277
Convict Prisons.															
Maryborough,	1	2	–	28	–	39	–	–	–	174	–	153	–	84	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	11	–	5
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	1	2	–	29	3	39	–	–	10	174	10	153	11	84	5
†Net Total do. (Cols. *a, b, c*).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	5

* The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree in others the offence is met by

† *i.e.*, After deduction of cases of prisoners transferred during

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in Local and Convict Prisons from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904.
of 40 & 41 Vict., cap. 49.)
of Royal Commission, 1884.)

(b) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(c) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Columns a & b)		Prison Offences. Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.		Prisons.
33,716		35,545		146		2		815		2,707		3,670		Total M. & F.
														Local Prisons.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,169	369	1,194	379	–	–	–	–	7	2	21	8	28	10	Armagh.
4,157	2,207	4,489	2,279	8	7	–	–	99	1	391	93	498	101	Belfast.
317	106	335	110	–	2	–	–	7	–	23	5	30	7	Castlebar.
674	–	726	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	38	–	77	–	Clonmel.
1,730	–	1,810	–	1	–	–	–	36	–	103	–	140	–	Cork Male.
–	1,093	–	1,136	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	48	–	54	Cork Female.
639	–	698	–	2	–	–	–	39	–	105	–	146	–	Dundalk
414	187	526	196	2	–	–	–	188	1	159	17	349	18	Galway.
967	–	988	–	2	–	–	–	20	–	33	–	55	–	Kilkenny.
3,091	–	3,180	–	–	–	1	–	34	–	135	–	170	–	Kilmainham.
1,197	–	1,261	–	2	–	–	–	35	–	50	–	87	–	Limerick Male.
–	504	–	523	–	10	–	–	–	3	–	32	–	45	Limerick Female.
1,387	579	1,553	588	27	6	1	–	93	2	234	8	355	16	Londonderry.
4,094	4,574	4,364	4,662	38	15	–	–	38	1	839	81	415	97	Mountjoy.
689	200	718	202	3	2	–	–	7	–	71	–	81	2	Sligo.
616	103	648	106	–	1	–	–	6	1	55	4	61	6	Tralee.
594	160	625	161	2	1	–	–	38	–	37	3	77	4	Tullamore.
712	602	742	611	–	1	–	–	43	3	48	14	91	18	Waterford
283	61	327	69	–	–	–	–	15	–	41	9	56	9	Wexford.
22,721	10,745	24,184	11,022	87	46	2	–	744	19	1,883	322	2,719	387	Total Local Prisons.
21 711	**10,710**	**23,171**	**10,987**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Net Total do.** (Cols. a, b, c)
														Convict Prisons.
233	–	317	–	5	–	–	–	51	–	490	–	546	–	Maryborough
2	15	2	20	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	21	Mountjoy.
235	15	319	20	5	8	–	–	51	1	490	12	546	21	Total Convict Prisons.
235	**15**	**319**	**20**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Net Total do.** (Cols a, b, c).

it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while
admonition without punishment.
the year from one prison to another and so counted twice.

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TABLE XIV.—COMMITMENTS of JUVENILES, *i.e.*, PRISONERS under 16 years of age, from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904 (included in foregoing Tables).

PRISONS.	CONVICTED							NOT CONVICTED AND UNTRIED.		TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	
	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.		SUMMARILY.		BY COURTS MARTIAL & DESERTERS	TOTAL CONVICTED.					
	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.
TOTAL, M. & F.	-	17	10	129	-	10	146	1	38	11	184
MALES.											
Armagh,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Belfast,	-	2	1	10	-	1	12	-	7	1	19
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
Cork Male,	-	-	3	19	-	3	19	1	4	4	23
Dundalk,	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Galway,	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Kilmainham,	-	12	-	49	-	-	61	-	16	-	77
Limerick Male,	-	-	3	6	-	3	6	-	-	3	6
Londonderry,	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	4	-	10
Monntjoy,	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Sligo,	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Tralee,	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-	6
Tullamore,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Waterford,	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total Males,	-	17	10	119	-	10	136	1	36	11	172
FEMALES.											
Armagh,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Belfast,	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Limerick Female,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total Females,	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	2	-	12

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TABLE XV.—SENTENCES on JUVENILE PRISONERS COMMITTED from the 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904.

PRISONS.	Penal Servitude for 3 Years and upwards.	IMPRISONMENT FOR													Sentence respited and not passed, &c.	Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial Schools.	Fined, Bound to keep the Peace, &c	Total.
		12 Months and upwards	Under 12 Months and above 6.	6 Months only.	Under 6 Months and above 3.	3 Months only.	Under 3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.						
TOTAL, M. & F.,	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	9	13	4	33	3	1	37	27	6	13	156

MALES.

Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	1	3	-	-	13
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cork Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	11	3	-	-	3	-	1	22
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Galway,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kilmainham,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	31	10	-	9	55
Limerick Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	9
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	4
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Males,	-	-	-	3	2	4	-	7	12	4	32	3	1	37	24	4	13	146

FEMALES.

Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Limerick Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	10

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TABLE XVI.—CONDITION of JUVENILES as to

PRISONS.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.							
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read or Read and Write Imperfectly.		Read and Write Well.		Superior Instruction.	
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.
Total, M. & F.,	3	34	2	61	6	88	-	1
MALES.								
Armagh,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Belfast,	-	2	-	-	1	17	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Cork, Male,	1	5	1	4	2	14	-	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kilmainham,	-	18	-	39	-	19	-	1
Limerick, Male,	2	1	-	-	1	5	-	-
Londonderry,	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tralee,	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total Males,	3	34	2	55	6	82	-	1
FEMALES.								
Armagh,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Belfast,	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Limerick, Female,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total Females,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-

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EDUCATION and RELIGION in 1904.

Religion.										Prisons.
Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics		Other Religions.		Total.		
Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	
2	17	-	11	9	148	-	8	11	184	Total, M. & F.

MALES.

-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	Armagh.
1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	19	Belfast.
-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	Clonmel.
-	-	-	-	4	23	-	-	4	23	Cork, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	3	Galway.
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Kilkonny.
-	4	-	-	-	66	-	7	-	77	Kilmainham.
-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	6	Limerick, Male.
-	1	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	10	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	8	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Tullamoro.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Wexford.
2	14	-	11	9	139	-	8	11	172	Total Males.

FEMALES.

-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	Belfast.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Limerick, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Wexford.
-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	12	Total Females.

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TABLE XVII.—CRIMES of CONVICTS committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year ended 31st December, 1904, and of all Convicts in custody on that date.

CRIMES.	Number Committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during year.		No. in custody on 31st Dec., 1904.			
			Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	Total Males.	Mountjoy Female.
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Arson,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Assault and Robbery,	-	-	1		1	1
Assault with intent to Steal,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm,	1	-	2	-	2	-
Attempt to commit Abominable Offence,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Attempt to Murder,	1	1	1	-	1	1
Attempted Buggery,	1	-	2	-	2	-
Base Coin, having, making, uttering, or intending to utter,	2	-	3	-	3	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Breaking and Entering,	4	-	14	1	15	1
Buggery.	1	-	2	-	2	-
Burglary, &c.,	1	-	8	-	8	-
Carnal knowledge of Girl under 13,	1	-	4	-	4	-
Cattle Stealing,	1	-	1	-	1	-
Conspiracy to Murder,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Desertion and Treason,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Embezzlement	-	-	1	-	1	-
False Pretences,	1	-	2	-	2	-
Feloniously cutting lead with intent to steal same	-	-	2	-	2	-
Feloniously shooting at,	-	-	2	-	2	-
Feloniously entering Dwelling-house with intent,	1	-	1	-	1	-
Forgery and uttering,	1	-	1	-	1	-
Housebreaking,	3	-	9	-	9	-
Joining in a mutiny in forces belonging to H. M. Regular Forces,	-	-	5	-	5	-
Larceny, &c	10	3	38	-	38	6
Malicious Damage,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	12	1	56	-	56	6
Murder,	2	-	11	1	12	-
Obstructing Railway,	1	-	1	-	1	-
Obtaining Goods and Money by False Pretences,	1	-	3	-	3	-
Rape,	7	-	21	-	21	-
Receiving, &c.,	1	-	2	-	2	-
Robbery, &c.,	2	-	9	-	9	-
Shopbreaking,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Striking Superior Officer,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Throwing Vitriol, with Intent,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wounding,	2	-	6	-	6	-
Wounding with Intent,	-	-	3	-	3	-
Totals,	57	5	223	2	225	15

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TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in the Local and Convict Prisons (not including Bridewells), and of the daily average and greatest number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

PRISONS.	Number of Cells fitted for present occupation.			Number of other Cells that could be made available.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.	
	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females
Local Prisons.														
Armagh, . .	74	51	125	-	-	-	2	1	3	66	27	93	86	39
Belfast, . . .	427	156	583	14	-	14	6	4	10	364	134	498	411	166
Castlebar, . . .	45	16	61	48	-	48	10	2	12	27	9	36	41	15
Clonmel, . . .	154	-	154	-	-	-	6	-	6	51	-	51	66	-
Cork, Male, . .	259	-	259	2	-	2	6	-	8	130	-	130	187	-
Cork, Female, . .	-	153	153	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	79	79	-	111
Dundalk, . . .	122	-	122	3	-	3	3	-	3	81	-	61	92	-
Galway, . . .	101	22	123	4	8	12	4	1	5	42	12	54	60	22
Kilkenny, . . .	169	8	177	28	-	28	17	-	17	73	-	73	92	-
Kilmainham, . .	189	-	169	-	-	-	14	-	14	145	-	145	193	-
Limerick, Male, .	134	-	134	-	-	-	2	-	2	84	-	84	118	-
Limerick, Female, .	-	94	94	-	8	8	-	2	2	-	35	35	-	59
Londonderry, . .	152	52	204	1	-	1	3	3	6	117	36	153	156	49
Sligo, ...	81	26	107	-	-	-	2	2	4	46	11	57	54	19
Tralee, ...	75	14	89	-	-	-	5	1	6	46	7	53	73	14
Tullamore, . . .	89	40	129	5	-	5	8	3	11	54	13	67	76	25
Waterford, . . .	74	40	114	3	-	3	2	7	9	37	29	66	80	50
Convict Prison.														
Maryborough, . .	322	-	322	8	-	8	2	-	2	230	-	230	241	-
Local and Convict Prison.														
Mountjoy, . . .	545	377	922	42	4	46	5	5	10	359	213	572	449	282
TOTAL, . .	2,992	1,049	4,041	158	20	178	97	34	131	1,932	605	2,537	-	-

NOTE.—Wexford Prison, which was closed on 29th September, 1904, has been omitted from this table

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TABLE XIX.—RETURN of COMMITTALS, &c.

BRIDEWELLS.	Number in custody at Unlock on 1st January, 1904.		Number of Prisoners committed during year. On remand and afterwards discharged, committed to larger Prisons under sentence, or otherwise disposed of.		Under sentence of 12 Hours.		24 Hours and above 12.		48 Hours and above 24.		72 Hours and above 48.		7 Days and above 72 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ballina, . .		–	17	–	–	–	25	2	6	4	7	4	–	–
Birr, . .	–	–	38	8	–	–	2	–	8	5	12	4	–	–
Clifden, . .	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy, .	1	–	44	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrush, . .	–	–	13	–	–	–	6	–	25	3	2	–	5	–
Loughrea, .	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mallow, . .	–	–	50	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
New Ross, .	–	–	24	2	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Newry, .	–	–	58	5	–	–	–	–	46	7	–	–	2	–
Total, .	1	–	263	47	–	–	37	2	89	20	22	8	7	–

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to BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1904.

Total Number of direct Committals during year.		Number received on way to larger Prisons.		Number otherwise received.		Total number of Prisoners received.		Greatest number of either sex in custody at any one time during above period.		Daily average number in custody.		Number in custody at Lock-Up on 31st December, 1904.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
55	10	32	10	–	–	87	20	5	2	·3	·03	–	1
60	12	27	5	–	–	87	17	4	2	·6	·07	1	–
13	1	–	–	–	–	13	1	2	1	·12	·01	–	–
44	23	–	–	–	–	44	23	4	3	·6	·24	2	–
51	3	–	–	–	–	51	3	5	1	·33	·02	–	–
6	2	32	7	–	–	33	9	2	1	·11	·02	–	–
51	11	38	1	–	–	89	12	6	1	·14	·03	1	–
32	3	1	–	–	–	33	3	3	1	·34	·04	2	–
106	12	–	–	–	–	106	12	11	2	·92	·08	–	–
418	77	130	23	·	–	543	100	–	–	3·43	·59	3	1

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TABLE XX.—RETURN of the STAFF of the undermentioned PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS and of the STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, on 31st December, 1904, including vacancies.

PRISONS, Etc.	Male Officers.							Female Officers.				Total.	
	Governors and Deputy Govnrs.	Chief Warders.	Chaplains.	Medical Officers.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Warders and Bridewellkeepers	Other Subordinate Officers.	Superintendent.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons and Female Attendants at Bridewells.	Servants and other Subordinate Officers.	Male.	Female.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Armagh,	1	1	3	1	1	11	–	–	1	3	1	18	5
Belfast,	2	2	3	1	3	37	5	–	1	14	2	53	17
Castlebar,	1	1	2	1	–	8	–	–	–	2	1	13	3
Clonmel,	1	1	2	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	1	18	1
Cork, Male,	2	1	5	1	1	24	1	–	–	–	1	39	15
Cork, Female,	–	1			–	3	–	–	1	12	1		
Dundalk,	1	1	3	1	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	19	1
Galway,	1	1	2	1	1	9	–	–	–	2	1	15	
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	1	13	–	–	–	–	1	19	
Kilmainham,	2	1	2	1	1	19	2	–	–	–	1	28	
Limerick, Male,	1	1	2	1	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	24	9
Limerick, Female,	–	1	2		–	1	–	–	1	6	1		
Londonderry,	1	1	3	1	1	14	–	–	1	5	1	21	7
Sligo,	1	1	2	1	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	16	3
Tralee,	1	1	2	1	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	16	3
Tullamore,	1	1	2	1	1	11	–	–	–	3	1	17	4
Waterford,	1	1	2	1	1	10	–	–	1	5	1	16	7
CONVICT PRISON.													
Maryboro',	2	1	3	1	4	57	8	–	–	–	1	76	1
LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.													
Monntjoy,	2	2	4	2	4	57	7	1	6	28	5	78	40
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.													
Ennis,	1	1	3	1	–	6	–	–	1	5	1	12	7
BRIDEWELLS.													
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Birr,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fermoy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Newry,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total, 1904,	**23**	**22**	**49**	**19**	**21**	**350**	**23** *	**1**	**18**	**90**	**25** †	**507**	**129**
Total, 1903,	24	21	51	20	21	355	24	1	14	59	26	516	130

* Includes 3 Temporary Warders serving on 31. 12. 04 and 8 supernumerary Warders for training.
† Includes 3 Supernumerary Assistant Matrons for training.

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TABLE XXI.—ESCAPES from PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904.

Prison, &c., from which Escapes were effected.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence of which convicted or charged.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Kilmainham,	S. H.,	M.	50	5. 2. 04.	Housebreaking and Larceny.	Tried,	This prisoner escaped from a cell in Green-street Courthouse, where he was confined with others.	Retaken.
Londonderry,	W. J. M'C.,	M.	19	18. 4. 04.	Robbery and Assault, and previous conviction.	do.,	This prisoner escaped from the custody of an escort while being brought from Court to Prison.	Pursued immediately and retaken without being lost sight of.

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c., by Contract and by Prison Labour, during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

LOCAL PRISONS.

PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Armagh, . .	Contract,	Fitting up new saddle boiler in male prison; painting front of Governor's house, warders' cottages, and back gate; supplying and fitting up new door between female prison yard and hospital.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Putting down and connecting with town water supply, 220 ft. of iron pipe from female prison to reception, &c; putting up new scullery in cookhouse yard; putting up new gas supply to two warders' rooms; repairing and plastering stone sheds; repairing and altering execution chamber.
Belfast, . .	Contract,	Excavating and laying new sewers from Governor's house to Crumlin-road; erecting three new w.c.'s in Governor's house; painting iron railings in front of the prison, painting front gate and doors, and 104 windows in Governor's house and each side of chapel block; fitting up hot and cold water pipes and all plumbing work in connection with new kitchen of male officers' mess.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Erecting three new washing troughs in laundry; connecting troughs with hot and cold water supply; excavating and laying new sewers from yard of officers' quarters' south east flank of prison to new drain from east end of D wing to Crumlin-road; erecting a new green house at east side of store; papering and painting Governor's house; fitting up incandescent lights in offices, laundry, &c.; erecting a new w.c. in cookhouse yard, and four in stone-yard; erecting two new w.c.'s in D wing exercise yard; opening three windows in male officers' mess room and kitchen, with new casing and jamb lines, protected by round iron guards; new male officers' mess room; whitewashing, papering, and painting the Chief Warder's quarters; new grates in clerks' office and Governor's office; taking down front walls of B and C stone sheds; the division walls rebuilt with old material; taking down check gate and door north side of D wing, and building up opening; removing stone steps and wall leading from this door, and concreting area; fitting on ten new check gate locks; painting, whitewashing, and glazing throughout the prison, and general repairs to locks, keys, &c., &c.; erection of New Reception for male side begun.
Castlebar. . .	Contract,	Removing range and water service from basement to new kitchen on ground floor of Governor's house; supplying and erecting new boiler; repairing existing cistern and connecting hot water service to bath in Governor's house; supplying and fitting up new sink in Governor's kitchen; supplying and fitting up new bath for female officers, and erecting partition between baths in female prison; supplying and fitting up new bath and one 3-basin range of lavatory basins in male officers' quarters.
Do., .	Prison, .	Erecting partition in single officers' quarters; painting and whitewashing the R. C. and Protestant chapels; putting six new grates in hospital; repairing wire fence around field outside prison wall; fixing new grate in Governor's house; painting and whitewashing Chief Warder's quarters, single officers' quarters, mess room, hospital; general painting, whitewashing, and glazing throughout the prison; general small repairs to woodwork, locks, bells, walks, &c.
Clonmel, . .	Contract,	Limewashing interior of six prison cottages and painting railings; fitting up new w.c. in woodyard; repairing roof of Nenagh closed prison.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Putting new treads on stairs of No. 1 prison; making a concrete passage leading to heating furnace; taking bars out of five windows in officers' mess rooms; erecting a new grate in surgery; painting of Governor's and clerks' offices; fitting up incandescent lights in hall of prison; executing the necessary repairs in carpentry, masonry, painting, glazing, and limewashing.

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Cork Male, .	Contract,	Repairing turret clock.
Do., .	Prison, .	Erecting a gate on coal store at bakery; putting on new locks on four check gates; erecting a new stove in guard room at entrance gate; repairing roof of execution chamber; erecting a new water closet in No. 6 exercise yard; repairing roof of Chief Warder's quarters; making and erecting twelve new seats R.C. chapel; general repairs to painting, carpentry, plumbing, &c; carrying out the necessary limewashing.
Cork Female, .	Contract,	Boarding room of warders' quarters; coping wall in front of hospital; painting and cleaning chapels; repairing roof of prison and Chief Warders' quarters; extending warders' residence, cookhouse, and stores; fencing field adjoining prison.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Erecting steps from passage to coal yard; repairing walks round the prison, and resetting and dressing steps leading to hospital; setting fire grates in matron's quarters; fixing five new stop cocks on gas mains, and connecting gas and water supply with stores, cook-house, and warder's residence; erecting shelving in old book store; carrying out general repairs through the prison to bells, gongs, gas and water pipes; painting, glazing, and whitewashing.
Dundalk, . .	Contract,	Supplying and fixing on ten new incandescent burners; erecting electric bell from hall to Governor's house.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Concreting front of eight sheds in stone yard; putting on wire netting on iron gates of laundry; putting on seven new locks on check gates and main doors of prison; putting on one new cell lock; repairing roof of prison, roof of stone sheds, crank pump, &c.; painting extern gates; repairing gas and water pipes; carrying out general repairs and minor works of maintenance to prison and officers' quarters; painting, whitewashing, glazing, &c.
Galway, . .	Contract,	Repairing boundary wall of prison cottages: raising wall between chapel and stores; supplying and fitting 105 new gas cocks in male and female prisons and hospitals; making a new ceiling in Governor' office; supplying and fitting three new water taps in male hospital; supplying and fitting a new ball cock in the filter in male prison; covering the yards of four warders' cottages with gravel; general repairs to defective gas pipes in male and female prisons and offices; repairing electric bells between male prison and Governor's house and Chief Warder's quarters.
Galway, . .	Prison, .	Fitting up two new boilers in cook-house; fitting up a new stove in reception; limewashing, colouring, and painting the entire prison both externally and internally; painting and whitening the Governor's office; carrying out general repairs to prison furniture, windows, gas fittings, water pipes, locks, keys, roof and walks.
Kilkenny, . .	Contract,	Heating one division of R.C. chapel; supplying and erecting syphon in w.c., officers' quarters; papering and painting Governor's quarters; sundry repairs to masonry, roofs, floors, walls, doors, and windows in Governor's quarters; repairing hot water piping in connection with baths and laundry; supplying and laying down cover over manhole of sewer leading from prison cottages.
Do., .	Prison, .	Making alterations in execution chamber; making alterations in basement of Governor's house, and putting up concrete stairs in same; making and erecting confessional in R.C. chapel; altering window-sashes in hospital; painting and limewashing throughout the prison; glazing of windows, &c.; general repairs to prison cottages; limewashing in officers' mess, &c.; repairing water taps, &c., throughout the prison; general repairs to sewerage, &c.; paving coal yard, and putting down surface drains; paving tool store, &c.

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Labour (Contractor Prisoner).	Detail of Works.
Kilmainham, . .	Contract,	Repairing flange of boiler of heating apparatus of B wing and reception; fixing new skylight in B wing; replacing hotwater pipe leading from saddle boiler to hotwater tank in reception; painting and colouring exterior and interior of the Clerk's house; painting and papering Deputy Governor's house.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Putting up wire netting in prisoners' visiting boxes; repairing water pipes, gas pipes, bells, and gongs throughout the prison, also locks and keys; lining with bricks the furnace of A wing heating apparatus; re-setting four grates in Marshalsea, one in Deputy-Governor's room, and one in B wing association room; glazing and painting generally throughout the prison; new heating stove in R C. chapel.
Limerick Male, .	Contract,	Supplying and fixing two man-hole covers; repairing electric bells in Governor's office; repairing boilers in cook-house; repairing weigh-bridge; erecting new trough in warders' hospital, and laying on water supply thereto; disconnecting and removing crank pump from stone yard; repairing gas pipe leading from "main" to lamp at van house; repairing gas and water pipes throughout the prison.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Painting, whitewashing, and glazing throughout the prison; general repairs to flagging of exercise yards; repairing eave shoots; taking down dividing walls in disused pump house, and converting space thus vacated into wood tying sheds; repairing roofs of A, B and reception blocks with slates and lead flashing; making and erecting two new doors, one in passage to yard at entrance gate, and one in tool shed in stone yard; repairing sheds in stone and wood yards, repairing roof of cook-house.
Limerick Female, .	Contract,	Repairing roof and eave gutters of Chief Warder's house; transferring a stack of down pipes in central exercise yard to a more suitable position; supplying and fixing three new lengths of eave gutter in connection with same, and making new concrete channel for outflow putting new cement flashing between coal shed and mess quarters, and repairing leaks in roof of latter; repairing roofs of reception and hospital; supplying and fixing two lengths of eave gutter in reception block, and new can on hospital chimney; providing and fixing new zinc covering on ventilating louvre of main hall; diverting roof water from Trades Warders' quarters into new flushing barrel, and providing and fixing stack of new down pipes in laundry yard; supplying and fixing five new water taps having movable handles; repairing w.c. in laundry yard, and repairing h.w. cylinder in laundry; supplying and fixing new slates on south eave of mess quarters and on west side of main hall roof; repairing roof of cook-house, cook-house passage; repairing roof of w.c. in Trades Warders' quarters; altering course of eave gutters at back of Trades Warders' quarters and repairing down pipes from same; raking out joints of gable next City Courthouse and pointing in cement; repairing and re-hanging large wooden gate to Courthouse yard; whitening, painting, and papering the office; colouring Protestant chapel and painting the inside woodwork of cupola; providing and fixing three new lengths of eave gutter in reception; providing and fixing circular headed sash for top half drying room window; colouring ceilings and papering three bedrooms in Chief Warder's house; laying down concrete floors in miscellaneous and manufacturing stores; laying down concrete flooring at entrance to mess kitchen and in room at back of same.
Do., .	Prison, .	Erecting new heating stove and flue pipe in drying room of laundry erecting new stove in Matron's quarters; fixing new door and frame; in inner side of front boundary; repairing gas and water pipes through the prison; repairing doors, bells, locks and keys, and cutting blank keys; enamelling baths, and general painting, glazing and whitewashing throughout the prison.

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

Prisons.	Labour (Contractor Prison).	Detail of Works.
Londonderry .	Contract,	Painting and papering Governor's house; supplying and fitting up one new w.c. in exercise yard, and one w.c. in middle tier of male prison; pointing in cement the tiles on boundary wall of prison; replacing broken and defective slates in tower roofs; supplying and erecting iron ladder to flag pole on tower; pointing granite steps in front of prison; pointing in cement inside of front parapet; painting iron and wood work front of prison; supplying and fitting up one fifty-gallon hot water cylinder in Governor's house; plastering gable and side wall of female prison and slating portion of gable of male hospital; repairing heating pipes in male prison; repairing gas and water pipes, cocks and electric bells of male and female prisons, and pipes of donkey engine in female prison.
Do. . .	Prison, .	Painting Governor's house; re-boarding portion of floor in male hospital; erecting three new fire grates and making and erecting three mantelpieces in female officers' quarters; erecting two new grates in Governor's house; making and fixing new enlarged window in male hospital; making new concrete foot walks in female prison exercise yard; repairing eave gutters on male prison; painting Chief Warder's quarters and officer's mess rooms; repairing floor in dark room of photograph house; repairing wire bells; carrying out general carpentry; whitewashing and painting throughout the male and female prisons.
Sligo . . .	Contract,	Building five new man-holes on sewers; plastering Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels; supplying and fitting up a new saddle boiler in laundry.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Carrying out necessary whitewashing, painting, glazing, carpentry work, repairs to locks, windows, &c., throughout the prison.
Tralee, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up a 4-gallon flushing cistern in female prison; supplying and fitting up two extra windows in mess kitchen; supplying and fitting up gas bracket in laundry; supplying and setting grate in governor's House; supplying and setting range in cookhouse; repairing gas and water pipes.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Erection of shelving for old records; constructing an additional room in Chief Warder's quarters; repairing electric bells; fitting two chimney caps on hospital chimneys; repairing roofs; painting, limewashing, and glazing throughout the prison; general repairs to prison furniture, bells, keys, &c.
Tullamore, .	Contract,	Raking out joints of cut stone in right and left wings, and re-pointing same in sand and cement; top storeys front, pointing wall and coping stones and repairing the railing at entrance gates, repairs to bath in male reception; raking out joints of cut stone at end of No. 4 Division, and re-pointing same in sand and cement, and cementing top of chimney; glazing and painting the glass roof over front gate and Chief Warder's quarters; connecting rising main with cooking, drinking, and laundry water supply, supplying and erecting boot boiler, cistern, cylinder, and piping and laying on hot and cold water supply to warders' lavatory; setting existing bath, and fitting up waste pipes, &c.

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Labour (Contractor Prison).	Detail of Works.
Tullamore, . .	Prison, .	Repairing to gas pipes and water taps; repairing cooking range and furnace boilers; limewashing and painting of prison; erecting scullery sink in kitchen of Governor's house; sanding and tarring roofs; putting on new roof over w.c.; flooring of fly bridge; putting in two new ventilators in walls, and lock on door of Protestant Chapel; raking out joints of cut stone; and re-pointing same in sand and cement; re-pointing of coping stones; flooring kitchen of warders' mess; fitting up five rain-water barrels with taps and over-flow pipes; limewashing and painting of female officers' rooms; colouring and painting warder's cottages; fitting G. B. tubing over bell wire; repairing roof of male hospital; fitting up new grate in bedroom of Governor's house; repairing locks and keys; fitting up new altar rails and platform on Roman Catholic Chapel; putting new copper lamps on gaslights around walls of prison, and twenty-four patent spring rollers on window blinds at four warders' cottages.
Waterford, . .	Contract,	Overhauling and repairing weighbridge; removing old wall in hospital yard and rebuilding same; supplying and erecting new copper boiler and cylinder in cook-house and male reception; supplying and erecting four Buchan ventilators in roof of male and female prison, and fixing new footboards; repairing roof of chapel and of male and female prisons (slating and glazing); papering rooms of Chief Warder's quarters and whitening ceilings of same; papering Matron's quarters.
Do. . .	Prison .	Forming concrete passages from hall to wood yard and stone yard, and concrete water channels in wood yard; cement plastering walls in front of garden; erecting a wooden partition between male and female prison, and renovating misdemeanants' cell for quarters for Assistant Matron; opening and closing ground for the laying of new water main for fire appliances.
Wexford, . .	Contract,	Painting, papering, and whitening ceilings of Governor's quarters; making, adjusting, and re-setting new frame for weighbridge; supplying and fitting up new close range in kitchen of Governor's quarters; whitewashing walls and cleaning grounds outside front of prison.
Do.,	Prison, .	Putting new felt roof on execution shed; carrying out necessary limewashing, painting, glazing, and carpentry repairs; repairs to gasfitting, plumbing, locks and keys, and general repairs throughout buildings.

BRIDEWELLS.

Ballina . .	Contract,	General works of repair and maintenance
Birr, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and erecting new closet in w.c. of male division.
Do., . .	Prison, .	General limewashing and painting of Bridewell and repairs to walks, &c.
Clifden, . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary painting and limewashing.

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Table XXII.—Works of Reconstruction, Repairs, &c.—*continued.*

Bridewells—*continued.*

Convict Prison.	Labour (Contract or Prison.)	Detail of Works.
Fermoy, . .	Contract,	Cleaning cess-pool and two closets.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary limewashing and pointing.
Kilrush, . .	Contract,	Whitewashing front and one end wall of bridewell; cleaning three privies; opening up 14 feet of flagging over sewer from privy and cleaning out same; setting a two-trap in cement in channel leading to privy; supplying and fixing a door; supplying and fixing a new seat in closet; opening up and cleaning sewer; repairing bridewell pump; closing two flues in a disused chimney, and coating same with a cap of cement; pointing with cement slating on roof; repairing brick work of range; closing three privies in bridewell, and covering same with a coat of concrete; removing stone piers, &c. from privies.
Loughrea, . .	Contract,	Repairing entrance gate and four doors; flooring two water closets; plastering with cement portion of the walls.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary painting and limewashing.
Mallow, . .	Contract,	Fitting a new window in keeper's sittingroom; erecting four new clothes racks and repairing one bell.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary limewashing.
New Ross, . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of bridewell.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Whitewashing bridewell throughout; painting outside doors, &c.; cleansing eave shoots, ashpits, and chimneys.
Newry, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up new iron stove pipe from boiler to flue with bends and soot doors; repairing three closets; fitting up rain-water down pipe, and plastering in angle of wall; fitting in new slates and making good roof of dayroom where required; re-pointing doors of main building.

Convict Prison.

Maryborough, .	Contract, .	Fitting up telephones, and connecting them with seven stations throughout buildings and farm.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Completing the laundry in new block; connecting permanent fittings to the new steam boilers; fitting up calorifiers in the engine room, and connecting steam traps with the steam boilers; carrying and connecting heating pipes from all the divisions of the new block with the calorifiers, including culverts, across the corridors, &c.; carrying water-main up to the fourth floor of the new block on the

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Table XXII.—Works of Reconstruction, Repairs, &c.—*continued.*

Convict Prison—*continued.*

Prisons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Maryborough—*con.*	Prison, .	north end, and fitting it with four hydrants; fitting up gas stove and gas meters in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, new block; preparing and fitting up shelving in the cells of the new block; making additional storage in the kitchen; making a large book press and fixing it in the new school room; making alterations in the single warders' quarters to form two new bath rooms, two w.c.'s, and urinal; excavating and flooring old store to make an additional dormitory; covering in the old yard at east end of D block to make workshops; forming shed for fire engine; forming five inspection chambers on sewers from the Governor's and Deputy-Governor's quarters, and fitting up stack of bent pipes; attaching hydrants to the fire-main of married warders' quarters; making office furniture for the Governor's and Deputy-Governor's offices; making a press for additional storage in Storekeeper's office; making a new van for the general service of the prison; making a food carriage for the hospital, and a new medicine press for the surgery; opening and cleaning flue at east end of D block; re-setting the boiler there and altering the heating pipes to suit, with new culverts, cover plates, &c.; setting new close ranges; repairing roof and clock turret; papering and painting in Governor's quarters; papering, whitening, and repairing in Deputy-Governor's quarters; repairing the roof of gate quarters, and fixing range of gutters to replace old ones; repairing and cleaning south flank wall of old hospital; whitening, painting, and cleaning the single warders' quarters, and eighteen warders' cottages; tiling two kitchen floors; repairing yard and closet doors; fitting up new window blinds in the Governor's and Clerks' offices, Chapels, and warders' hospital; excavating for bacteria beds for the disposal of the prison sewage; continuing the main sewer to the pumping station; repairing the roofs of the old prison blocks, plumbing, gasfitting, cleaning, limewashing, painting, and other minor works of maintenance; setting pipes and building concrete sluice in the stream running through the prison grounds, to prevent flooding on adjoining property.

Local and Convict Prison

Mountjoy, . .	Contract,	The large 6-inch steam main produced from the centre hall to the new steam boilers and the connections made with same; erecting a new 3-inch water main from the basement under entrance hall through the C. division and into the boiler house to supply steam boilers; fitting up new Weir's feed pump, and Royle's patent automatic container in boiler house; enlarging two smoke flues from steam boilers, and connecting same with main chimney shafts over roof; removing the Reck's disinfecter in female prison, and erecting same in the male prison reception; new close cooking range set in Deputy-Governor's house, also new w.c., bath room, bath and hot water arrangements erected there; rolled steel joist to carry concrete arches over the four large new association rooms in hospital built in and arches made good, and steel joist to carry landings for stairs; raising the wall between the male and female prison proportionately high where the passage from hospital adjoins same; removing the old w.c.'s, slop sinks, &c., in C. division female prison, and erecting six new earthenware w.c.'s and six slop sinks with flushing cistern, soil pipe, &c.; removing old wood floors and forming concrete arches and tiled floors; new water supply to C. division with draw-off traps and waste pipe from same; large hot water tank set in the roof of laundry and water main continued to same, and the steam from lifting traps on steam main brought back to the tank and the necessary alterations made to roof over tank; resetting two colorifiers in room over drying horses in laundry; the steam, hot and cold

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TABLE XXII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON—*continued.*

CONVICT PRISON	Labour (Contract or Prison)	Detail of Works
Mountjoy—*con.*	Contract,	water mains produced to same and all necessary fittings; reducing valve and spring safety valve set on the steam main leading to laundry, and 3-inch main continued into laundry; renewing steam main to cooking pans in kitchen; drying horses and boiling trough in laundry; refitting drying horses; taking down steam chest in kitchen, and the connections and fittings on boilers; repairing Worthington feed pump; painting and cleaning the female prison chapel; setting new close range in female officers' mess kitchen.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Fitting up disinfecting chamber in reception in female prison; covering steam main between male and female prison with magnesia sectional covering, also the steam pipe in kitchen and boiler house of male prison, and the two large steam boilers with plastic magnesia: painting and cleaning Governor's house; altering and enlarging Deputy-Governor's quarters, including papering, painting, cleaning, and the fitting of electric bells through same; making wood paling for the side of B division female prison; making two new flights of stairs for female hospital, and putting down new landings; removing seven concrete walls between cells in hospital to form association rooms; erecting new w.c in Medical and Assistant Medical Officers' quarters in hospital; repairing corridor floors in female prison with pitchpine plank, and the roof or dome over centre hall with heavy sheet iron, including repairs to gutters, &c.; cleaning, colouring, and painting fifty warders' cottages; renewing and repairing boilers, ranges, grates, heating apparatus, water-closets, &c.; whitening and painting the prison generally, Hospital Officers' quarters' and mess; keeping the roof of all prison buildings in thorough repair, and sixty cottages outside the prison, also the internal and external fittings.

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TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER Sentenced to Police Supervision, and Number Discharged under Police Supervision, &c., for each YEAR from 1870.

YEAR.	1. Number of Criminals sentenced to Police supervision during year.			2. Number of Criminals discharged from Prison during year, subject to Police supervision.			3. Number of Licence-holders discharged from Prison during year.			4. Number of Licence-holders in column 3, subject to Police supervision on expiration of Licence.			5. Number of Convicts discharged from Prison during year on completion or commutation of sentence.			6 Number of Convicts in column 5 subject to Police supervision.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1870,	No	record		4	6	10	141	64	205	–	–	–	28	20	48	–	–	–
1871,	4	2	6	54	36	90	151	72	223	–	–	–	18	24	42	–	–	–
1872,	66	32	98	63	33	06	137	58	195	–	–	–	35	25	60	–	–	–
1873,	46	26	72	40	20	60	134	56	190	–	–	–	37	23	60	–	–	–
1874,	50	15	65	34	14	48	106	68	174	2	1	3	42	13	55	–	–	–
1875,	34	19	53	34	13	47	133	64	197	6	3	9	27	14	41	–	–	–
1876,	30	7	37	61	29	90	104	50	154	33	18	51	29	12	41	2	–	2
1877,	29	8	37	48	25	73	117	60	177	24	12	36	48	18	66	7	4	11
1878,	41	8	49	25	12	37	140	62	211	14	9	23	54	15	69	2	–	2
1879,	48	9	52	43	10	53	185	48	233	13	8	19	53	19	72	5	1	6
1880,	32	7	39	39	14	53	111	44	155	14	5	19	46	8	54	5	–	5
1881,	19	5	24	32	11	43	122	60	182	9	3	12	26	8	34	6	2	8
1882,	21	10	31	34	9	43	108	37	145	12	1	13	34	8	42	6	4	10
1883,	27	4	31	24	4	28	95	28	123	11	2	13	28	6	34	5	–	5
1884,	11	3	14	35	8	43	111	27	138	10	4	14	34	6	40	4	–	4
1885-6,*	16	6	22	30	5	35	175	12	187	17	3	20	48	6	54	7	1	8
1886-7,	8	2	10	7	2	9	181	31	212	11	1	12	32	4	36	–	1	1
1887-8,	21	1	22	15	–	15	107	24	131	6	–	6	28	4	32	1	–	1
1888-9,	17	1	18	21	5	26	121	12	133	7	5	12	18	4	22	1	–	1
1889-90,	17	3	20	15	6	21	77	14	91	3	1	4	8	5	13	–	–	–
1890-91,	27	7	34	30	2	32	84	9	93	4	1	5	19	4	23	2	–	2
1891-92,	28	9	37	18	8	24	93	8	101	4	–	4	15	1	16	–	–	–
1892-93,	21	3	24	22	6	28	95	14	109	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–
1893-94,	22	2	24	22	3	25	96	4	100	4	4	8	3	–	3	–	–	–
1894-95,	20	3	32	23	3	26	137	17	154	6	–	6	2	1	3	–	–	–
1895,	18	2	20	35	2	37	131	17	148	9	–	9	5	1	6	–	–	–
1896,	13	2	15	31	2	33	122	11	133	7	–	7	8	1	7	–	–	–
1897,	31	2	33	21	2	23	130	12	142	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
1898,	23	6	29	21	2	23	116	19	135	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–
1899,	21	2	23	26	5	31	92	11	103	2	–	2	6	–	6	–	–	–
1900,	13	1	14	19	3	22	95	8	103	1	1	2	11	1	12	–	–	–
1901,	36	5	41	31	5	36	102	9	111	2	–	2	8	–	8	–	–	–
1902,	15	9	24	20	7	27	78	4	82	–	–	–	9	2	11	–	–	–
1903,	35	2	37	19	5	24	77	9	86	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–
1904,	22	4	26	38	7	45	84	5	89	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	–	–

* 1st January, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, inclusive.

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TABLE XXIV.—NUMBER of habitual criminals and discharged convicts registered in:

Year.	No.	Year	No.
1870,	907	1888–89.	160
1871,	1,058	1889–90,	131
1872,	840	1890–91,	133
1873,	1,118	1891–92,	144
1874,	1,062	1892–93,	140
1875,	986	1893–94,	126
1876,	964	1894–95,	181
1877,	609	1895,	189
1878,	272	1896,	167
1879,	305	1897	174
1880–81*,	285	1898,	156
1881–82,	224	1899,	140
1882–83,	189	1900,	150
1883–84,	164	1901,	170
1884–85,	172	1902,	122
1885–86	208	1903,	154
1886–87,	250	1904,	174
1887–88,	155		

* From 1st January, 1880, to 31st March, 1881.

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TABLE XXV.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Prisons Staff and Maintenance in the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Totals.	Mountjoy.
Daily average number of prisoners.	MALES, 1,982 FEMALES, 645 Total, 2,627	M. 362 F. 226
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	48,174 5 0	8,462 16 4
Average annual charge per prisoner, ...	18 6 9	14 7 10
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.		
Victualling for prisoners, ...	14,770 8 7	3,046 14 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., ...	370 19 3	53 11 5
Fuel, light, and water, ...	7,957 13 0	1,996 19 0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, ...	685 4 9	137 19 7
Clothing for prisoners, ...	2,891 16 9	565 17 5
Bedding for prisoners, ...	497 9 5	122 12 5
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c, ...	655 16 7	129 1 8
Total expenses of Maintenance, ...	27,829 8 4	6,052 16 3
Average annual charge per prisoner, . .	10 11 10	10 5 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.
Daily average number of prisoners.	M. 361 F. 132	M. 30 F. 9	M. 53
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	4,959 2 11	1,124 6 6	1,565 0 11
Average annual charge per prisoner, . .	10 1 2	28 16 7	29 10 7
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.			
Victualling for prisoners, ...	2,293 17 10	207 1 8	307 10 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . .	41 5 10	10 19 10	10 7 0
Fuel, light, and water, ...	614 3 11	253 17 0	232 4 5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, . .	101 2 4	15 1 8	14 3 10
Clothing for prisoners, ...	504 15 0	25 8 7	48 4 8
Bedding for prisoners, ...	120 0 1	7 3 8	5 19 3
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., .	82 13 2	21 8 10	5 12 5
Total expenses of Maintenance, . .	3,757 18 2	541 1 3	624 1 10
Average annual charge per prisoner, .	7 12 5	13 17 6	11 15 6

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(including Bridewells), and of Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory for year ended 31st March, 1905.

Maryborough. (Convict Prison.)	Armagh.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 223	M. 66 / F. 26	Daily average number of prisoners.
		A.—COST OF STAFF.
£ s. d. 6,903 13 2	£ s. d. 1,776 8 0	Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.
30 19 2	19 6 2	Average annual charge per prisoner.
		B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.
2,370 15 8	481 16 5	Victualling for prisoners.
76 4 5	26 1 4	Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
735 11 1	296 3 7	Fuel, light, and water.
73 18 8	25 8 7	Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
491 6 0	80 19 10	Clothing for prisoners.
36 0 7	21 5 8	Bedding for prisoners.
95 10 5	19 11 3	Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
3,879 6 10	**951 6 8**	**Total expenses of Maintenance.**
17 7 11	**10 6 10**	**Average annual charge per prisoner.**

Cork Male.	Cork Female.	Dundalk.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 135	F. 78	M. 63	Daily average number of prisoners.
			A.—COST OF STAFF.
£ s. d. 2,860 6 1	£ s. d. 1,171 4 10	£ s. d. 1,691 11 9	Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund
21 3 9	15 0 4	26 17 0	Average annual charge per prisoner.
			B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.
614 9 11	365 19 9	331 11 5	Victualling for prisoners.
16 8 0	11 14 3	3 15 6	Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
369 6 9	269 5 11	198 19 10	Fuel, light, and water.
33 2 8	22 6 10	18 2 9	Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
182 14 5	64 7 7	60 4 11	Clothing for prisoners.
27 15 4	16 3 2	18 16 8	Bedding for prisoners.
41 13 1	15 4 5	11 11 9	Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
1,285 10 2	**765 1 11**	**643 2 10**	**Total expenses of Maintenance.**
9 10 5	**9 16 2**	**10 4 2**	**Average annual charge per prisoner.**

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TABLE XXV.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Prisons Staff and Maintenance in the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.
Daily average number of prisoners.	M. 45 F. 12	M. 72	M. 146
A.—COST OF STAFF.			
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,527 8 10	£ s. d. 1,583 11 9	£ s. d. 2,472 15 6
Average annual charge per prisoner,	26 15 11	21 19 11	16 18 9
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.			
Victualling for prisoners,	312 1 9	384 12 5	703 19 0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	14 7 7	18 4 5	14 18 7
Fuel, light, and water,	304 1 7	340 16 1	317 2 3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	22 4 7	18 0 1	30 0 4
Clothing for prisoners,	67 13 2	73 19 5	124 12 5
Bedding for prisoners,	11 14 1	8 7 2	22 2 10
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	24 8 2	10 14 0	36 8 3
Total expenses of Maintenance,	756 10 11	832 13 7	1,249 3 8
Average annual charge per prisoner,	13 5 5	11 11 4	8 11 1

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Tralee.	Tullamore.
Daily average number of prisoners.	M. 46 F. 7	M. 52 F. 13
A.—COST OF STAFF.		
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,275 16 6	£ s. d. 1,660 16 11
Average annual charge per prisoner,	24 1 5	25 11 0
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.		
Victualling for prisoners,	257 6 11	364 4 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	8 17 3	5 4 9
Fuel, light, and water,	204 7 4	319 7 1
Soap scouring and cleaning articles,	15 8 8	20 4 3
Clothing for prisoners,	51 14 11	70 9 7
Bedding for prisoners,	2 3 4	6 3 3
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	15 12 8	25 18 8
Total expenses of Maintenance,	555 11 1	811 12 5
Average annual charge per prisoner,	10 9 8	12 9 9

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(including Bridewells), and of Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory for year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Limerick Male.	Limerick Female.	Londonderry.	Sligo.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 91	F. 37	M. 123 F. 36	M. 45 F. 11	Daily average number of prisoners.
				A.—COST OF STAFF.
£ s. d. 1,746 9 0	£ s. d. 629 13 0	£ s. d. 2,120 17 0	£ s. d. 1,380 0 8	Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.
19 3 10	17 0 4	13 6 9	24 4 3	Average annual charge per prisoner.
				B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.
457 6 6	175 1 4	885 3 2	318 14 1	Victualling for prisoners.
13 16 8	10 4 2	18 8 3	0 17 9	Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
237 14 2	170 12 7	391 0 0	221 3 10	Fuel, light, and water.
31 7 4	15 16 3	33 15 9	15 9 2	Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
80 0 1	29 2 0	158 4 10	62 14 9	Clothing for prisoners.
4 5 7	9 18 10	39 8 7	13 12 7	Bedding for prisoners.
26 14 8	8 14 0	40 6 4	4 17 2	Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
851 5 0	**419 9 2**	**1,566 4 11**	**637 9 4**	**Total expenses of Maintenance.**
9 7 1	**11 6 9**	**0 17 0**	**11 3 8**	**Average annual charge per prisoner.**

Waterford.	Wexford.*	Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 40 F. 31	—	M. 11 F. 24 (Inmates.)	Daily average number of prisoners.
			A.—COST OF STAFF.
£ s. d. 1,575 11 1	£ s. d. 646 6 6	£ s. d. 1,040 5 9	Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.
22 3 10	—	29 14 5	Average annual charge per prisoner.
			B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.
348 7 6	186 17 6	376 15 11	Victualling for prisoners.
10 19 6	3 3 7	3 9 2	Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
227 16 1	53 8 4	203 14 2	Fuel, light, and water.
21 0 3	7 6 10	13 2 4	Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
50 3 6	40 17 4	49 6 4	Clothing for prisoners.
0 8 0	1 12 4	1 18 0	Bedding for prisoners.
19 2 4	1 13 2	19 0 2	Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
686 17 2	**294 19 1**	**667 6 1**	**Total expenses of Maintenance.**
9 13 6	—	**19 1 4**	**Average annual charge per prisoner.**

* Wexford Prison closed 29th September, 1904.

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TABLE XXV.—C. Expenses of Prisons, and of the State Inebriate Reformatory, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1905.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTALS. £	s.	d.
Gratuities to prisoners (including grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society),	1,006	1	3
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,	9,641	5	1
New buildings and alterations,	5,689	19	10
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	3,751	8	7
Rent,	514	5	8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers),	1,408	6	0
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	—		
Total of other expenses,	22,011	6	5
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations,	16,321	6	7
Average annual charge per prisoner,	6	4	3

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C.

	£	s.	d.
A.—Total cost of Staff,	48,174	5	0
B.— " Maintenance,	27,829	8	4
C.— " Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c.),	16,321	6	7
Total expenses for the year,	92,324	19	11
Total annual charge per prisoner,	35	2	10
DEDUCTION:			
Appropriations in aid, viz.:—Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c.,	3,031	1	1
Net cost (after above deduction)	89,293	18	10
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction)	33	19	10

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactories, but the value of such labour in the year 1904–1905 is calculated at £15,520 2*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE XXVI.—Expenses of Criminal Lunatics in District Asylums in Ireland paid from Vote for Prisons, Ireland. (1 Edw. VII., ch. 17.)

Year.	Daily Average Number.	Average Cost per head. £ s. d.	Total Payments. £ s. d.
1902–3	143	29 5 2	4,183 14 11
1903–4	150	29 15 9	4,468 13 6

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TABLE XXVII.—STATEMENT of Total Expenses of Prisons and the State Inebriate Reformatory in each year, from 1898–9 to 1904–5.

HEADS OF SERVICE	Year, 1898–99. Prisoners: Male, 2,243 Female, 686 — 2,929	Year, 1899–1900. Prisoners: Male, 2,191 Female, 714 — 2,905	Year, 1900–1901. Prisoners: Male, 2,008 Female, 597 — 2,705	Year, 1901–1902. Prisoners: Male, 2,023 Female, 667 — 2,590	Year, 1902–1903. Prisoners: Male, 1,960 Female, 643 — 2,603	Year, 1903–1904. Prisoners: Male, 1,910 Female, 625 — 2,585	Year, 1904–05. Prisoners: Male, 1,982 Female, 645 — 2,627
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.,	49,755 0 3	49,279 4 2	49,502 14 0	48,945 1 0	49,126 15 4	48,139 2 5	48,174 5 0
Victualling for prisoners,	17,162 18 1	18,355 6 10	14,966 19 8	14,776 3 2	14,463 13 3	14,049 7 10	14,770 8 7
Clothing for prisoners,	2,663 17 6	2,764 3 2	2,935 12 3	2,925 8 8	2,975 12 1	2,801 14 6	2,891 15 9
Bedding for prisoners,	321 13 8	550 2 7	645 18 10	651 9 11	1,046 1 1	495 9 0	497 9 5
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	462 18 8	538 16 2	600 12 10	529 5 0	842 15 8	516 0 0	655 15 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	475 8 9	427 7 1	448 7 2	440 17 7	428 3 0	427 8 7	370 19 3
Gratuities to prisoners (including Grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society).	969 1 2	1,083 2 0	1,015 3 6	918 14 4	979 15 11	957 8 8	1,006 1 3
Fuel, light, and water,	8,200 5 2	8,596 14 11	10,003 7 11	9,757 11 4	9,181 10 8	8,682 13 2	7,957 13 0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	601 15 6	571 2 1	570 8 3	590 5 0	651 11 8	664 1 11	685 4 9
Rent,	594 17 1	573 17 1	543 10 1	514 5 8	514 5 8	514 5 8	514 5 8
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,	9,923 10 1	9,503 19 11	8,436 9 0	8,759 10 8	9,516 19 11	9,436 7 11	9,641 5 1
New buildings and alterations,	4,934 13 5	6,951 14 5	9,508 6 10	5,840 14 9	6,176 1 3	2,727 4 3	5,689 19 10
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	3,072 10 11	4,653 1 7	5,709 7 8	4,656 4 5	4,928 5 3	3,985 9 1	3,751 8 7
Incidental Expenses,	1,223 9 1	1,439 18 0	1,309 14 5	1,388 14 2	1,631 15 7	1,260 2 1	1,408 6 0
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	7 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washing for public departments,	—	19 15 10	22 12 6	23 12 6	47 19 11	—	—
Totals,	100,368 17 10	103,418 6 10	106,219 2 9	101,823 16 3	102,611 7 1	94,656 14 11	98,014 19 9
Totals, exclusive of New buildings and alterations, and Washing for public departments.	95,434 4 4	96,446 15 7	96,688 3 5	94,959 9 0	96,387 5 11	91,929 10 8	92,324 19 11

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APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

PART III.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF PRISONS.

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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

ARMAGH PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The prisoners have, with few exceptions, been well conducted and amenable to prison rules and discipline.

They have been principally employed :—males, stonebreaking, wood-cutting, making yeast bags, cooking for male and female prisons, picking oakum, and gardening; females—sewing, knitting, washing, and repairing prison clothing.

There have not been any escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

Secular instruction has been given with most satisfactory results, especially in the case of young prisoners and first committals.

Prisoners have been encouraged to read during non-working hours, and have availed themselves fully of the library.

The Chaplains or their approved substitutes have attended regularly in accordance with Rule, and have appeared to take great interest in the welfare of the prisoners. They have in the case of drunkards, a very large percentage of the committals to my custody are of this class, been successful in persuading prisoners to take the pledge previous to discharge, and I am glad to say a good many appear to have kept it, as they have not been recommitted to my custody.

The prison buildings, &c., have been kept in good order and efficient repair by prison labour.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	4·75	4·75	89 19 8	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	4·25	—	4·25	1 12 2	
Sackmaking,	17·75	—	17·75	58 5 9	
Smithing,	·25	—	·25	1 0 0	
Stonebreaking,	19·75	—	19·75	25 1 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1·25	1·25	2 7 4	
Woodcutting,	11·	—	11·	44 9 9	
Total,	58·	6·	59·		202 15 8
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·25	—	·25	9 10 0	
Labourers,	·25	—	·25	6 6 8	
Painters and glaziers,	·25	—	·25	8 4 6	
Whitewashers,	·5	—	·5	16 9 4	
Total,	1·25	—	1·25		40 10 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3·	2·	5·	95 0 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	3·	—	6·	87 8 0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·25	—	·25	5 14 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·75	9·	9·75	185 5 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	1·	—	1·	19 0 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	6·25	6·25	116 15 0	
Gardening,	·75	—	·75	19 0 0	
Total,	6·75	17·25	28·		530 2 0
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·75	·25	1·	—	
Under punishment,	·09	·02	·11	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·75	1·75	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·25	·75	2·	—	
Others, &c.,	·46	·43	·89	—	
Total,	2·55	3·20	5·75	—	
Grand Total,	65·55	26·45	92·	—	773 6 4

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The greater number have been committed on short sentences for petty larceny, and as drunk and disorderly. I cannot say much for their religious attainments, but their behaviour at Divine Service has been uniformly reverent and devout. They have always treated me in my visits with respect.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been most careful in the instruction of such prisoners as came under their tuition, and I would say that their pupils' knowledge has been considerably advanced.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

Most of the prisoners under my care during the year seemed to have a fairly good knowledge of the truths and requirements of their religion, and all of them were attentive to their religious duties while in the prison.

Their conduct, as far as I know, was satisfactory. They seemed industrious and willing to comply with the discipline and rules of the prison.

Honest and earnest effort to promote secular knowledge was made by the teachers in both sections of the prison, and good results were obtained.

A considerable number of the prisoners showed a desire for reading, and the books from the library were supplied with regularity and care.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The conduct of the prisoners under my charge during the past year has been entirely satisfactory. I find that the prisoners are always glad to see me; and from time to time they express their thankfulness for any little interest taken in them or for advice given.

I am glad to say that as a rule the educational standard is fairly high amongst the prisoners under my care. I do not think I have had any attending the schoolmaster recently, and more of them gladly avail themselves of the books in the library.

I have again to report that drink is the chief cause of the committals.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the prisoners for the last year very good. Two of the officers have been returned unfit for further service. One convict from county Monaghan executed. No cases of insanity. No suicide, and very few prisoners punished.

The provisions for the last year very good.

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BELFAST PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison has been good, the discipline has been effectively maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory, and they have zealously discharged their onerous duties.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been satisfactory, the reports being only of a trivial nature.

There have been no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

Hard labour for males for the first 28 days has been carried out by stonebreaking, oakum and rope picking, bagmaking, and wood-chopping.

Associated labour for all prisoners out of the first stage is carried out as far as possible, preference being given to prisoners in the higher stages. Industrial labour consists of matmaking, tying and dipping wood, tailoring, shoemaking, cutting linen, yeast bagmaking, sewing, knitting, laundry work, repairs to buildings, gardening, &c.

The land has been profitably tilled. Seventeen and a half tons of potatoes were grown, and sufficient vegetables to serve the prison throughout the year. A large surplus was sold to the officers and outside public. Garden Work is much esteemed by the prisoners, it improves both mind and body.

Great advantage has been taken of the provisions for the part payment of fines by prisoners and their friends, 421 obtained their release by paying a portion of their fines amounting to £160 5*s.* 4*d.*, and 187 on payment of full fine, amounting to £150 5*s.* 7½*d.*

The Chaplains or their approved substitutes have been most attentive, and devoted much time to the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, besides interesting themselves on their behalf after discharge.

The medical officer visits regularly each day, and is always available when required; he takes a deep interest in the health of both prisoners and officers.

The Sisters of Charity and lady visitors have done their utmost for the welfare of the female prisoners.

The Prison Gate Mission and Discharged Prisoners Aid Society have been doing excellent work, and have given opportunities to many of making a fresh start.

Forty-two destitute and deserving prisoners were, on discharge, helped by grants from the Board for clothing and sustenance until they obtained employment.

Juveniles and prisoners in the Star Class still continue to be carefully attended to, and the regulations relating to same are strictly carried out. Only twenty males and five females under the age of 16 years committed during the year.

Boys who declare themselves to be more than 16 years of age are carefully examined, and if found suitable are also classed as juveniles.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in proper working order, and the water supply is adequate.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The educational work has been efficiently and fully performed; special attention has been paid to juvenile offenders.

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The new reception is drawing near completion and when finished will be a great boon to this large prison.

The Visiting Justices meet the first Tuesday in each month, and continue to take an active interest in the work and management of the prison.

RETURN, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	6·82	—	8·82	121 2 0	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	55·68	55·66	705 13 0	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	72·78	—	72·78	210 11 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	65·26	8·09	41·35	88 1 1	
Sackmaking,	16·92	—	16·92	61 6 6	
Shoemaking,	9·3	—	9·6	247 9 0	
Smithing,	1·75	—	1·75	66 15 0	
Stonebreaking,	59·68	—	59·68	159 9 7	
Tailoring,	13·12	—	13·12	349 2 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	20·69	20·69	121 1 8	
Woodcutting,	8·73	—	6·73	24 4 8	
Linen-cutting,	—	17·42	17·42	88 1 1	
Total,	222·38	100·08	322·42		2,242 17 0
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	1·3	—	1·3	49 15 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	·89	—	·89	86 17 6	
Labourers,	33·18	—	33·16	588 10 8	
Painters and glazlers,	2·88	—	2·68	95 0 2	
Smiths,	·39	—	·39	14 17 6	
Whitewashers,	1·4	·89	2·09	53 0 0	
Total,	40·04	·69	40·78		835 0 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	23·84	8·01	31·65	601 10 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	6·94	—	6·94	235 13 1	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·32	—	·32	7 7 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	3·42	3·05	6·47	123 1 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	4·57	—	4·57	88 18 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	1·1	—	1·1	21 0 0	
Stoking prison furnaces,	·5	—	·5	12 13 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	7·02	7·02	133 7 6	
Gardening,	7·92	—	7·92	130 9 4	
Total,	48·41	18·08	66·49		1,352 0 3
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·94	·75	1·69	—	
Under punishment,	2·02	·82	2·84	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·07	1·07	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	12·2	2·8	15·	—	
Debtors,	—	·81	·81	—	
Others, &c.,	35·17	6·88	42·05	—	
Total,	50·33	12·93	63·26	—	
Grand Total,	381·14	131·76	492·9	—	4,429 17 11

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND'S CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The prisoners under my spiritual direction have been most orderly and attentive at all times to my instruction, and especially during Divine Service. The intelligent and seeming earnest way in which they join in the singing and take their part in the Church Service generally, is very encouraging. . . . . .

The lady visitor who for years has been so good as to do duty for me in visiting the female prisoners continues her good, kind, and useful work, with great advantage to the service and blessing to the women.

The teaching staff discharge their different duties with intelligence and pains, and in many cases with marked success. . . . .

I am glad to be able to report that the Prison Gate Mission Home for Women, Tudor Lodge, which I mentioned last year as in danger of being closed for want of funds, has since been cleared of debt, and continues its beneficent labours in the interest of discharged prisoners under the direction of a larger Committee which carries on work in aid of the weak and suffering from any cause, and, on, I hope, a more permanent basis.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I beg to report that the Roman Catholic prisoners in this prison get every opportunity of complying with their religious duties. Catechetical instruction is given after Mass on Sundays for about half-an-hour. Congregational singing was introduced about a year ago at Mass, and I am pleased to state that it has had good results. For some time past I have noticed a marked improvement on the attention paid by prisoners to the various devotional exercises in which they are called upon to take part, and I attribute this to the introduction of singing at Mass.

I attend the prison every Saturday with a view to give the prisoners an opportunity of approaching the Sacraments.

The Sisters of Mercy, and the other ladies who visit the prison, take a deep interest in the reformation of the female prisoners, and they have been encouraged in this by the reclamation of some whom they have induced to enter homes.

The Sacred Heart Home for female Roman Catholic prisoners has enabled me, during the year, to get employment for about a dozen of young girls who found themselves in prison for the first time.

The officers in charge of the schools are doing good work, and much progress has been made through the interest they take in their duties.

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Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I beg to report that the prisoners under my charge during the year were reverent and attentive at Divine Service. In private conversations a number professed to have been helped, and some have given evidence of the sincerity of their professions. In the majority of cases, however, evil habits proved too strong, and they went back to their evil ways.

The Prison Gates' Missions rendered considerable assistance to prisoners. The same may be said of several Rescue Homes. But it must be admitted the existing agencies do not meet the needs of the general prison population. What the solution of the problem may be is difficult to say; but it seems to me that short sentences and the want of some method of dealing with prisoners on liberation in the way of restraint and help must be reckoned two of the greatest causes of the making of the habitual criminal.

A number signed the Temperance Pledge.

The educational work was most satisfactory.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state that the prisoners confined here have been in very good health during the above period.

Although over 6,000 prisoners were committed, it was found necessary to interfere with the sentences in only four cases on medical grounds. Two females were released on account of advanced pregnancy; two male prisoners were released, one suffering from extreme debility of body and mind, the other was suffering from an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis and died within 24 hours of his release. Three prisoners were insane on committal, and in due course were certified and transferred to a lunatic asylum, this is a considerable reduction on former years.

There have been no executions, deaths, suicides, or attempted suicides.

We have been free from all zymotic diseases, although there was in the city of Belfast a semi-epidemic of small-pox. The prisoners, the officers, and their families entirely escaped. Vaccination and re-vaccination were carefully attended to with the above result.

The health of the staff has on the whole been very good. One warder has been very ill with laryngitis, had to be transferred to one of the local hospitals, where tracheotomy was performed, but this case will come under next year's report.

The prison has been kept in good order, several repairs and improvements carried out.

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The new reception now nearing completion will add greatly to the comfort and efficiency of inspection and examination of prisoners on committal, and facilitate the medical officer in the discharge of his duties.

The sanitary condition of the prison is in my opinion as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it, several minor details having been completed during the year.

The various dietaries were of good quality, well cooked, and served according to scale with very few complaints on the whole from the prisoners. Of course there is in a large prison like this (almost a daily average of nearly 500) some cranks that it is impossible to please, and hence the few complaints that reach your Board.

I am greatly impressed with the completeness of our dietaries, and their suitability to the preservation of the health of prisoners under long and short terms.

The clothings are clean and in fair order. Owing to the nature of the labour performed here, especially of late years, *i.e.*, making new sewers, building, &c., &c., which is severe on their clothing, they may not look quite so fresh as in other prisons.

The bedding is clean and in good order, and carefully made up each morning as per rule.

The hospital matron and hospital warder have given me entire satisfaction in the discharge of my medical orders.

CASTLEBAR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The prisoners have been on the whole well conducted and industrious, the cases of misconduct few and of a trivial nature.

The industries carried on are as formerly—agriculture and stone-breaking for males; laundry, knitting, and sewing for females.

All the available ground in connection with the prison has now been cultivated, providing healthy, interesting, and remunerative employment, producing all vegetables required for the use of the prison, and a large surplus for sale, which realised last year over £32.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape during the year.

The buildings have been kept in good repair principally by prison labour.

The secular instruction of the prisoners has been carried on without interruption and with gratifying results, a number showing marked improvement.

The attendance of the medical officer and the chaplains or their substitutes has been regular, and they have performed their duties with care and attention.

The Sisters of Mercy continue their weekly visit, and their wise counsel and sound advice contribute very largely to the exemplary good conduct of the female prisoners in this prison, and, I have no doubt work influence for good hereafter.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	6·68	—	5·58	30 15 0	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	3·05	3·05	46 7 2	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1·70	—	1·70	0 18 6	
Stonebreaking,	6·68	—	8·68	15 14 3	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·25	·25	2 11 2	
Total,	15·96	3·30	19·26		98 8 1
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners,	·43	—	·43	16 6 10	
Painters and glaziers,	·66	—	·66	21 14 9	
Smiths,	·18	—	·16	6 16 10	
Whitewashers,	·25	—	·26	6 6 8	
Total,	1·52	—	1·52		51 5 1
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6·	1·	4·	76 0 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	—	1·	34 19 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·44	1·	1·44	27 7 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·46	—	·46	8 14 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1·95	1·95	37 1 0	
Gardening,	1·46	—	1·46	27 14 10	
Total,	6·36	3·95	10·31		211 17 5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·66	·12	·78	—	
Under punishment,	·10	·01	·11	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·86	·01	1·67	—	
Others, &c.,	2·74	1·83	4·57	—	
Total,	5·16	1·97	7·13	—	
Grand Total,	29·	9·22	68·22	—.	659 8 7

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The prisoners in my cure have always given me the best possible reports as to the treatment they received at the hands of the officials.

The services in the Chapel are attended regularly and with reverence, and I trust not without good results. We have now introduced the Holy Communion Office which seems to be appreciated.

I have more than once seen excellent results from the educational advantages offered in this institution—in fact I think that nothing is left undone to improve the condition of the prisoners mentally, bodily, and, I trust, spiritually.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have nothing to add to the report I gave last year, except to state that prisoners detained for two or three months or more attend strictly to their religious duties, and show a decided improvement when they leave. The prisoners never complain of their treatment. The officials discharge their respective duties conscientiously.

I consider the employment of the prisoners at agricultural work assists the officials in maintaining discipline. More land if possible should be acquired for that purpose.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the officers during the past year was good, two prisoners died, one was released on Medical grounds, and two were removed to the Lunatic Asylum; with these exceptions the prisoners' health was satisfactory.

The food was of good quality and well cooked. The clothing and bedding, clean and in good condition. The sanitary arrangements worked well, and the supply of water pure and abundant.

CLONMEL PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and they have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, no serious offences were committed against the rules, and restraint had not to be resorted to during the year.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape. The fire extinguishing appliances are in good working order, and the officers have been trained to use them according to the regulations.

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The privilege of being employed in association is much appreciated by the prisoners, it is an incentive to good conduct, and from an industrial point of view is a great success. The industries carried on are matmaking, wood-chopping, and oakum-picking, the latter to a very small extent. The garden, too, affords a most healthy and remunerative employment, and produces an excellent supply of vegetables and potatoes for the prison use throughout the year. The surplus crop is sold to the officers and outsiders.

The prisoners eligible for instruction are taught for not less than four hours weekly, and considering their many shortcomings make fair progress.

The buildings were kept in good repair during the year.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employmen .	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	20·32	53 10 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1·79	2 12 2	
Stonebreaking,	·13	0 13 2	
Woodcutting,	9·99	55 17 6	
Total,	32·23		112 12 11
In Buildings :—			
Bricklayers or masons,	·07	2 2 6	
Carpenters or Joiners,	·31	9 8 5	
Labourers,	1·10	22 5 10	
Painters and glaziers,	·55	14 4 2	
Smiths,	·10	3 0 9	
Whitewashers,	·71	14 7 9	
Total,	2·84		65 9 5
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4·11	78 1 9	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	70 3 0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·02	0 9 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·94	17 17 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·23	4 7 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	1·77	33 12 7	
Gardening,	3·29	62 10 2	
Total,	12·38		267 1 1
Non-effective :—			
Sick,	2·49	—	
Under punishment,	·14	—	
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial,	·32	—	
First Class misdemeanants,	·17	—	
Others, &c.,	1·59	—	
Total	4·71	—	
Grand Total,	52·14	—	445 3 5

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

All the prisoners under my charge as Protestant Chaplain have been constantly visited during the periods of their imprisonment.

There have been very few Protestant prisoners sick during the past year; but any that have been on the sick list have received the necessary attention.

I have sometimes been led to hope that the religious instruction given has impressed some of the Protestant prisoners, but I have never heard of what the life is of any of them since they were discharged from prison, and therefore cannot say whether the impression has been lasting or only of temporary duration. The schoolmaster has discharged his duties I think in a satisfactory manner, and all prisoners eligible for school instruction have been carefully examined on admission and before discharge, and classified.

I consider the library a most valuable source of instruction and recreation to the prisoners. They value the books, and the reading being all of a healthy character one cannot but expect it may lead some to resolve to lead better lives when their term of imprisonment is ended, and they become free again.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I am able to repeat my favourable report of last year with added emphasis. The prisoners generally have received the religious ministrations of the Roman Catholic Chaplains in a docile spirit, and have given satisfaction in the practice of religion. They have received instruction in the doctrine and duties of their religion, both collectively in the Chapel on Sundays and holidays, and individually in cells from time to time. Fresh committals and those about to be discharged have been always duly attended to. They have as a rule shown satisfactory signs of attention to the instruction received. They have given no trouble. The work of the schoolmaster in conducting the education of prisoners is satisfactory. Confessions are heard every week.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the prison staff was very good during the past year.

There were seven cases of influenza treated, two of them being severely complicated.

There were 435 prisoners treated for illness.

Neither death nor suicide has occurred in this prison for many years.

One prisoner was released on medical grounds.

There were four cases of insanity—one being sent in from the local asylum. Another was imbecile from birth, remaining two were insane on committal.

All prisoners on reception are carefully examined by me.

Sanitation, ventilation, and heating were all that could be desired.

Clothing, bedding, &c., clean and sufficient.

Provisions were of good quality and carefully supervised.

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CORK (MALE) PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been satisfactory, with one exception which has been brought under the notice of the Board.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been very satisfactory (except in the case of five individuals who were occasionally refractory) and as a result cases of misconduct were very few, and these only for breaches of the prison rules of an ordinary character.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

The prisoners have been usefully employed at various industries during the year, including, amongst others, shoemaking, matmaking, stonebreaking, cutting and tying wood, carpentry, painting, tin-smithing, plumbing, tailoring, baking the bread consumed in both the female and this prison, cooking, picking oakum, and the general cleansing of the prison, &c.

The prison buildings have been kept in good condition, all the ordinary repairs and works of maintenance being carried out by prison labour.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures:—	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	27·68	68 14 9	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	13·24	4 7 9	
Shoemaking,	5·71	152 1 8	
Smithing,	·17	6 10 0	
Stonebreaking,	26·83	38 10 10	
Woodcutting,	10·81	73 14 9	
Baking bread for prisoners,	2·00	53 4 0	
Total,	86·44		390 3 7
In Buildings:—			
Carpenters or joiners,	·06	1 18 0	
Labourers,	1·40	28 8 0	
Painters and glaziers,	·29	7 17 6	
Whitewashers,	·69	14 1 4	
Total,	2·44		52 4 10

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	15·90	302 5 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·00	58 5 4	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·40	9 4 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1·78	33 17 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	1·27	24 6 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	·08	1 11 3	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	3·95	75 2 6	
Repairing prisoners' bedding,	·10	2 1 3	
Total,	25·48		506 13 7
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	2·10	—	
Under punishment,	·60	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	3·94	—	
Debtors,	·02	—	
First class misdemeanants,	2 47	—	
Others, &c.,	11·28	—	
Total,	20·41	—	
Grand Total,	134·77	—	949 2 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The moral and religious condition of the prisoners under my charge during the last twelve months has been on the whole extremely satisfactory, indeed in some cases quite exceptionally good.

The school work has, I believe, so far as I can judge from a very occasional enquiry into the work, been carried on quite satisfactorily, One or two instances have come under my notice of prisoners that have profited well from the instruction they have received and have made good progress.

A glance at the school register reveals the fact that by far the larger number of prisoners were placed in Class III. for all subjects.

The Board kindly acceded to my request for a musical instrument for use at the services, and the introduction of singing has been attended with considerable advantage. It has done much to brighten the service, and is much appreciated by many of the prisoners who join most heartily in the singing.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

During the past year, I am happy to say, the conduct of prisoners seemed to be remarkably good. They have been attentive to their religious duties, devout in the church, and have paid the closest attention to the sermons preached to them on Sundays and holidays of obligation. It speaks well for them that it rarely occurred that any one had to be specially punished, and when it did occur the punishment was of a trifling kind. I am pleased to find that the one troublesome prisoner has been removed to the lunatic asylum.

It speaks well also for the Governor and other officers that the conduct of prisoners generally is so good. They realise that humanity and kindly interest in their fellow-men goes farther towards their reformation than severity. The relation of the priests visiting the prison and the other officers are always friendly, and I find all anxious to co-operate in the efforts of the clergy to bring about the moral improvement of prisoners.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

It is gratifying to be able to report that all the Presbyterian prisoners released during the year were restored to their homes again, and that the accounts since heard of them have been good.

The prisoners have always listened with attention to the chaplain's teaching and exhortation.

I believe that the discipline and influence of the prison have been helpful to the prisoners.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

There were 62 admissions into hospital, and the average number under treatment was 1·3 daily. Three warders were treated in hospital, and four in their homes, and 906 prisoners with an average daily sick of 5.

Two prisoners were released on medical grounds. The health of the prisoners on the whole may be considered good. There were no deaths, suicides, or cases of insanity, but four prisoners were by order of Judges sent to a criminal lunatic asylum. The sanitary state of the prison continues good, and is well attended to. The water supply is abundant, and the dietaries have been regularly inspected, and found to be of good quality, well cooked, and fit for issue.

I have every reason to believe that intemperance is beyond all doubt the principal cause of crime, and contributes to three-fourths of the committals.

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CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHIEF WARDER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers during the year has been satisfactory.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners has been good. They are employed at dressmaking, knitting, gardening, whitewashing, painting, and cleaning the prison, and have been employed as much as possible in association which works well.

Reports for misconduct on the part of the prisoners were few and of such a nature as may be always expected where the prisoners are of such an excitable disposition owing to their life of dissipation when at liberty. There were only a few cases of restraint, which had to be applied to prevent injury to themselves or others.

Work in the prison garden has been found to have a beneficial effect on the prisoners, the land has been profitably tilled by them, and a quantity of vegetables supplied to the male prison, together with keeping this prison supplied for the year.

The medical officer and chaplains have been most attentive, and take a deep interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

The Sisters of Charity visit the prisoners twice a week; such visits are productive of much good, and have a calming influence on the worst cases of prisoners. The lady visitors take a deep interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and assist deserving cases on release.

A number of prisoners have been sent to homes and friends by the Board on the application of the chaplains, from some of whom I have seen letters which give great promise of reform.

The buildings are kept in good condition. The new kitchen which was built is a great improvement; the new range and boilers are working satisfactorily, and tend to better cooking and cleanliness. The fire appliances are in good order, and the water supply abundant.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoner Labour.	Total
	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Knitting and needleworking,	50·	760 0 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	1·	4 15 1	
Total,	51·		764 15 1
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	7·51	142 13 10	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	29 2 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	2·89	43 18 7	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	5·03	76 9 0	
Gardening,	4·	91 4 0	
Total,	20·43		383 8 1
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	·86	—	
Under punishment,	·22	—	
Nursing their own children,	1·47	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	·30	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·24	—	
Others, &c.,	3·39	—	
Total,	6·48	—	
Grand Total,	77·91	—	1,148 3 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

So far as I have been able to judge, the management of the prison under its present officers is entirely satisfactory. Both the chief warder and the matron have invariably given me all the help that was in their power.

I have to thank the Prison Board for granting my applications on behalf of some of the prisoners, and I am glad to record good results in some cases. So far as we can judge, some of those sent to institutions are doing well either in the institutions or in respectable situations.

I am greatly convinced of the unhappy results of short sentences, and I believe that such only confirm old prisoners in lives of hopeless sin and crime.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have nothing to add to the reports of last year. The prisoners continue to give me the greatest satisfaction, and much practical good is still being done them by the charitable efforts of the visiting sisters, the ladies of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and by the sympathetic treatment of the prison authorities and staff, to all of whom I desire to return my very cordial thanks.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The Presbyterian prisoners who were released during the year all consented to go into local homes of refuge. Some of them did not remain, but one is now in a respectable situation after many years of street life. In this connection I wish to thank the lady visitor and the "Women's Aid Association" for very valuable help.

It is gratifying to notice the diminishing numbers in this prison, due no doubt to wholesome influence and discipline. Great praise is due to the matron and her staff of assistants. I have noticed with pleasure how interested they are in the prisoners' welfare, and how anxious to help them back again to a life of respectability.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the officers has been good. One assistant matron was discharged as being unfit for further service.

The health of the prisoners has been on the whole fairly good.

There were no deaths, suicides, or cases of insanity.

The sanitary state of the prison continues good, and is very well cared for and well supervised. The ventilation and drainage is good, and the water supply is abundant.

The dietaries have been regularly inspected and found of good quality and fit for issue.

As usual three-fourths of the committals belong to the homeless and dissolute class, who will always become gaol habitues, until such time as there will be placed a restriction on the licensing system, and the publichouses removed from the lanes and alleys, which are so demoralizing and destructive to health.

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DUNDALK PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good; they have performed their duties satisfactorily. One warder resigned the service.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good. Two prisoners were put under restraint on medical grounds.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Library books have been largely availed of.

The schoolmaster has been zealous and painstaking in educating the prisoners, in which he has been ably assisted by the chaplains.

Three addresses on temperance and health, &c., were given to the prisoners, under Visiting Justices' Rules (25), and were greatly appreciated by the prisoners, who (with two exceptions, who were not required to attend) voluntarily attended. The chaplains (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian) and several members of the Visiting Committee were present at each address.

The prisoners were employed as follows:—Preparing firewood, bag and matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, oakum-picking, crank-pump, carpentry, stone-breaking, repairs and general up-keep of the prison, cleaning, cooking, gardening, and laundry work.

The garden has been well kept, and produced the vegetables required for the dietary of the prisoners. The surplus of vegetables, &c., were sold to the officers and the public, and realized the sum of £21.

The buildings, walls, &c., are in good condition.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Bagmaking,	5·93	32 18 3	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	12·51	26 12 4	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	3 87	3 4 4	
Shoemaking,	·01	0 5 4	
Woodcutting,	7·33	21 9 6	
Total,	29·65		84 4 9
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons,	·02	0 12 2	
Carpenters or joiners,	·13	3 19 0	
Painters and glaziers,	·36	9 14 6	
Smiths,	·03	0 18 2	
Whitewashers,	·2	4 1 1	
Total,	·74		19 4 11

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In the ordinary service of the Prison.—	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	7·08	134 2 10	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	58 5 4	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	8·26	19 16 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·4	7 12 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·79	15 0 2	
Stoking prison furnaces,	·5	12 13 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	2·31	43 17 10	
Gardening,	4·25	80 15 0	
Total,	23·57		372 2 9
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	·18	—	
Under punishment,	·71	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	2·12	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·08	—	
Others, &c.,	5·08	—	
Total,	8·12	—	
Grand Total,	82 08	—	475 12 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My prisoners are happily so few in number, and generally above the years of learning, that I am not able to report much.

I often test their reading a portion of Scripture, and examine their writing before going out of prison, and my attention is drawn to it.

They are attentive to my brief Bible teaching and prayer book exposition. I give them often verses to learn, and question afterwards upon them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I feel pleasure in reporting very favourably of the conduct of the prisoners whom I have met in the discharge of my religious duties for the past year.

The prisoners have all attended to my admonitions given to them in their cells, to receive the sacraments at their earliest opportunity from the chaplain and his assistants; and it would be hard to conceive a state of things where more facilities are given to a chaplain to perform his sacred duties.

All the officers are intelligent and religious men, who, evidently,

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recognise the importance of religion as an element in the correction of those who forget their duties to themselves and society, and are sent to confinement and punishment.

Those who are capable of improving themselves by reading and writing are provided with books and materials, and it is gratifying to see how much these prisoners do improve under the zealous and careful teaching of the prison schoolmaster.

No complaints have been made to me in regard to the means of discipline used by the officers, and yet the discipline is admirable.

During the year we have had the advantage of a series of lectures, as allowed by a rule of the Prisons Board.

These lectures, delivered to the prisoners by lay gentlemen, are a variety; and it can happen that men of the different denominations, who are constantly listening to exhortations on moral questions from the pulpit, will catch up from a lay lecturer more practical wisdom than they have ever taken from the Sunday discourses of their respective chaplains.

The subject chosen by our able lecturers was most practical. Drink is invariably the cause of all troubles to society, and these gentlemen put before the prisoners in intelligent, forcible argument, the evils of intemperance as these evils affected man, and therefore affected society morally, physically, and intellectually. The series of lectures has been a great success.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I feel that I am justified in speaking favourably of the conduct and discipline of the prisoners under my care for the past year. Only in the case of one prisoner was there a tendency to indifference in the observance of his religious dutiss. I think, too, that I am safe in saying that prison rule is slowly finding out the secret of bringing out what is best in the prisoner. The quietness, the separation, and the opportunities for reflection and self examination that prison life affords help much in the enforcing of the claims and lessons of religion.

The schoolmaster does his best, and with the better and more suitable class of books provided for the prisoners, along with the lectures that are now being delivered, there are many educating and steadying influences helping them to trusr conceptions of life, a greater sense of its responsibilities, and a stronger determination towards a good life. Indeed it seems to me that a new and better time is coming within the prison as well as sverywhere else.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

I have again to report that the prisoners during the past year have been maintained in a thoroughly healthy condition—only two prisoners were admitted to hospital.

There was no death, nor did any prisoner exhibit symptoms of insanity.

The health of the staff has been good.

The sanitary state of the prison is excellent.

The usual statistics have been compiled and forwarded.

One prisoner was released on medical grounds (senile debility).

I did not find it necessary to interfsre with any disciplinary punishment inflicted

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GALWAY PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The general conduct and efficiency of the officers has been satisfactory. I have observed specially their readiness to report cases of perplexity for advice or decision which I regard as a sign of great individual interest in their allotted duties.

The chaplains and the medical officer have performed their duties in a very regular and systematic manner.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good. Cases of serious irregularity have been infrequent. The prisoners punished were fewer in number than last year. Idleness and minor breaches of prison discipline formed the bulk of the charges. In four cases restraints had to be imposed, of which cases two were subsequently found to be insane. The remainder were instances of ungovernable temper. I have found several instances where prisoners, inclined to be very troublesome, have after one severe punishment given me their parole not to offend again, and am able to report that almost invariably this promise has been loyally observed.

It is satisfactory to record that, of the first offenders committed from the district served by this prison, very few indeed incur imprisonment subsequently.

The condition of the buildings and fittings of the prison has been fully maintained. A portion of a boundary wall has been raised with a view to safer custody.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	·05	·05	0 3 8	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	4·57	—	4·57	11 18 7	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	9·25	—	9·25	1 16 9	
Stonebreaking,	8·01	—	8·01	11 4 10	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1·09	1·09	7 6 1	
Woodcutting,	1·48	—	1·48	16 8 6	
Total,	23·31	1·14	24·45		48 18 5
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners,	·05	—	·05	1 18 0	
Painters and glaziers,	·20	—	·20	8 11 9	
Whitewashers,	·21	·05	·26	6 11 9	
Total,	·46	·05	·51		15 1 6

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6·28	1·02	7·30	138 14 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·00	—	2·00	69 19 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·07	·10	·17	3 17 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·81	4·79	5·60	106 8 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·10	—	·10	1 18 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	-	2·14	2·14	40 13 2	
Gardening,	2·18	·03	2·21	41 19 10	
Total,	11·44	8·08	19·52		403 9 8
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·83	·39	2·22	—	
Under punishment,	·49	·07	·56	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	·29	·29	-	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	2·37	·25	2·62	—	
Others, &c.,	4·10	1·50	5·60	—	
Total,	8·79	2·50	11·29	—	
Grand Total	44·00	11·77	55·77	—	467 9 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have to report that the Church of Ireland prisoners in Galway Prison were well conducted and attended their religious services, and appeared to be attentive to my instructions, and in more than one case I was able to find employment for them after leaving the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In my annual report to the Chairman of the Prisons Board I beg to say that the Catholic prisoners here during the past year discharged their religious duties with the greatest satisfaction.

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Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

There bas been no death in the prison. Its eanitary condition, and the food supply, have been satisfactory.

The prison bas been free from zymotic disease. An exceptionally large number of prisoners suffering from scabies, mostly of the tramp class, were committed during the year. Tbere were no prisonere released on medical grounds.

There were seven cases of insanity, six of whom were insane on committal. Considering the prevalence of phthisis it is remarkable that tbere was no case of that disease committed during the year.

The health of the officers and servants bas been good.

KILKENNY PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of tbe subordinate officers has been very good, and they bave performed tbeir duties with zeal and efficiency. One officer retired from the service, owing to an accident, whicb incapacitated him from furtber duty.

Nine bundred and twenty prisoners were admitted during the year. 45·54% of this number being for drunkenness.

Tbeir conduct has on tbe wbole been highly satisfactory, and none of tbe Visiting Justices have been called upon to adjudicate in any case.

Only one juvenile ($15\frac{11}{12}$ years of age) was committed.

Prisoners bave been engaged during tbe year at various employ ments, such as carpentry, oakum-picking (for those unsuited to any other labour), plaiting raffia, plastering, repairs to clothing and bedding, sackmaking, tinsmithing, washing, wood cutting, and pumping water for general use.

Tbe garden adjoining the prison has been productive, and yielded sufficient vegetables (with exception of potatoes, as there is not sufficient land to cultivate tbem), for the daily consumption of the prisoners.

All prieoners eligible for secular instruction made satisfactory progress, and tbe schoolmaeter has been successful in turning out good results.

Cbaplains and nuns have vieited at stated intervals, and sbown considerable interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

Medical officer bas attended regularly, and is at all times prompt in responding to a case of urgency.

New fire appliances were introduced into the prison in August last, and officers trained to tbeir use.

Tbe sewers are regularly flusbed and in tborougb working order.

The buildings, &c., bave been kept in good repair and condition, and last summer tbe Governor's quarters were completely overhauled and renovated botb by contract and prison labour.

No escapes or attempts to escape have been made during the year.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	2·71	11 15 2	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	3·96	—	
Sackmaking,	·53	0 4 6	
Shoemaking,	2·45	73 4 2	
Stonebreaking,	14·37	5 17 11	
Woodcutting,	9·21	15 5 1	
Raffia plaiting,	2·81	1 12 6	
Total,	36·04		107 19 4
In Buildings:—			
Carpenters or joiners,	·06	2 5 7	
Labourers,	1·27	32 3 6	
Painters and glaziers,	·26	8 11 3	
Smiths,	·16	6 1 7	
Whitewashers,	·45	8 11 0	
Total,	2·2		57 12 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6·22	118 3 7	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	34 19 7	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·12	2 14 9	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	6·	91 4 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1·52	28 17 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	2·	38 0 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	·01	0 3 9	
Stoking prison furnaces,	·3	7 12 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	2·06	39 2 8	
Gardening,	2·06	31 6 2	
Reteasing fibre, &c.,	·26	3 19 0	
Total,	21·55		396 3 0
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	2·7	—	
Under punishment,	·15	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	2·86	—	
Debtors,	·1	—	
Others, &c.,	6·73	—	
Total,	12·54	—	
Grand Total,	72·33	—	561 15 3

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

It is satisfactory to be in a position to report that the number of Protestants incarcerated during the past year has been exceptionally small.

The attention given to my ministrations both in chapel and individual visitation leaves nothing to be desired, and although in many cases it is to be feared that the influence exerted is of but a transitory nature, yet I entertain the hope that some have left the prison imbued with an earnest desire to do better in the future.

Singing has been introduced into the Sunday services, a departure which conduces to make them brighter and heartier than heretofore, and I hold most strongly that the singing of some familiar hymn, which perchance carries the mind of the singer back to better days, may leave an abiding impress which nothing else could effect.

The prisoners with whom I have been brought into contact have, with one or two exceptions, been fairly well educated, and in this connection I would mention excellent and painstaking efforts of the prison school master to make good the deficiency in this respect.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

As far as I know the religious and moral condition of the prisoners in the above prison was most carefully attended to, and I think too that the result of the instruction given in the schools was, having regard to all the circumstances, as satisfactory as could have been reasonably expected.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

During the year 1904 six warders were treated in their quarters; and one, suffering from fracture of the femur, was sent to county infirmary; of the others one was invalidid from the service, the remainder suffered from ordinary colds.

One prisoner was discharged on medical grounds under Circular 363 for age and debility.

Twelve prisoners were treated in hospital. Four hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were treated during the year principally for constipation, colds, scabies, ulcers, cuts, contusion, and trivial complaints.

One death occurred during the year from sudden heart failure.

There were two executions.

No case of zymotic disease.

Two cases were sent to lunatic asylum, one of whom was insane on committal, and had previously been in a lunatic asylum.

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KILMAINHAM PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the officers has been very good. The Saturday half-holiday granted by the Board is much appreciated by the staff.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good.

Although restraint had to be used on five occasions for the personal safety of the individuals on whom it was placed, there was only one instance in which it was applied to repress the violence of a refractory prisoner.

The progressive stage system has been carried out. Prisoners eligible for employment in association carry on their work in the spacious hall of this prison which is admirably adapted for the purpose.

The associated labour is much appreciated by the prisoners, who have been well conducted while so employed.

The prisoners have been employed at stonebreaking, chopping and preparing firewood, making sacks and yeast bags, picking oakum and fibre, cooking, and cultivating a patch of ground outside the boundary wall of the prison, from which a supply of fresh vegetables is obtained for the use of the prisoners. Matmaking has been started here; this industry is making good progress.

The school instruction of the prisoners was carried on regularly, and in some cases with a marked degree of success. Seventy-seven juveniles were committed, on whom special attention was bestowed by the schoolmaster warder, and the chaplains of their respective persuasions.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are in good order.

The fire appliances are in good condition, and the officers trained to their use.

There is an ample supply of water.

The buildings and boundary wall are in good preservation.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	1·91	0 18 8	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	26·14	11 14 4	
Sackmaking,	8·67	11 17 10	
Stonebreaking,	22 13	11 3 7	
Woodcutting,	2·	4 0 6	
Yeast bag making,	10·65	28 17 11	
Total,	71·5		68 12 10
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons,	·25	9 10 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	·75	28 10 0	
Labourers,	·5	12 13 4	
Painters and glaziers,	·95	31 5 9	
Plumbers and gasfitters,	·25	9 10 0	
Whitewashers.	1·4	35 9 4	
Total,	4·1		126 18 5

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	8·15	154 17 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·92	102 2 9	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	1·91	52 5 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	3·63	68 19 4	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	1·75	33 5 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	06	1 2 9	
Stoking prison furnaces,	1·	25 6 8	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	5·54	105 5 2	
Gardening,	·04	1 0 3	
Total,	25·		554 4 8
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	4·02	—	
Under punishment,	·36	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	28·26	—	
Debtors,	11	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·3	—	
Others, &c.,	6·58	—	
Total,	39·63	—	—
Grand Total,	140·23	—	749 15 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the past year the conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, and their demeanour at Divine Service orderly and reverent. Many have (of their own free will) taken the total abstinence pledge, and there is reason to hope that some at least have gone from the prison to lead better lives.

The weekly practice of church music and hymns (so kindly authorized by the Board last year) continues to be much appreciated, and has done much to render more interesting and helpful the services in church.

I bear a willing testimony of my indebtedness to my colleague, the Reverend P. W. Coster, for the invaluable help rendered to me in the discharge of our sacred calling; and to Mr. Percy Walker for his kindness in acting as organist at both Sunday services and at the weekly practice of church music.

I have to acknowledge also the kindness shown to, and interest taken in, the prisoners (on their discharge) by the Prisoners Aid Society.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I am glad to be able to state that during the year just closed every thing was most satisfactory—the prisoners very amenable to ministrations of the chaplain. Their demeanour in chapel most edifying.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

I have the honour to report that for the last year the prisoners' health has been satisfactory.

There were no epidemics of any kind.

Two deaths occurred within the year. One was sudden, from "cardiac syncope," the other was that of an old infirm man from "senile gangrene"; he had beeu sentenced to penal servitude, but was not fit for transfer to Maryboro', and had to be detained here.

Four insane prisoners were transferred to the lunatic asylum, all of whom were insane on committal to prison.

The health of the staff was also fair.

The heating, clothing, and ventilation were good. The provisions also were well cooked and palatable.

LIMERICK (MALE) PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the past year has been in every respect highly satisfactory, and to state that they have been generally zealous and attentive in the performance of their various duties.

The conduct of the prisoners has left little to be desired. Of the aggregate of 1,261 confined during the year, there were only 64 individual prisoners punished, representing on the whole as few as 87 defaults. Restraint was resorted to on only three occasions, on each of which it was brought into requisition to prevent the prisoner doing himself personal injury.

As regards the defaulters, it is perhaps worthy of remark to say that breaches of rule were mostly found to occur during the short period antecedent to the time when many of those defaulters had become eligible for association while engaged at work. The predisposition during this probationary period to infringe on the laid down observances incidental to separation was in not a few plainly noticeable, but once the privileges of association were permitted a desire to settle down to work and to obey the rules manifested itself all round. This, happily, resulted in the fact that it had only become necessary to order punishment in the cases of four of those in association during the entire year, the default in each of those instances being of a comparatively trivial character, and the punishment awarded correspondingly light.

There was no escape or an attempt at an escape during the year.

Stonebreaking, matmaking, firewood manufacture, and oakum-picking at times when other employments were not possibly available comprise the industries carried on during the year.

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The condition of the prison buildings and outer walls remains in a state of security and of good repair.

School instruction has been attended to in accordance with the regulations without interruption during the year, and the prison library has been availed of by the great majority of the prisoners with a due sense of its usefulness—morally and intellectually.

The local Prisoners' Aid Society, which is worked on non-sectarian lines, continues to afford succour to all those, who on release, are deemed worthy subjects for assistance, the chaplains and the Governor being, as a rule, entrusted with the selection of the prisoners whom they may from their observation and knowledge of them consider worthy of aid.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	15·82	28 11 9	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1·85	1 9 9	
Shoemaking,	—	0 9 8	
Tinsmithing,	—	0 2 4	
Stonebreaking,	15·63	22 2 2	
Woodcutting,	15·30	57 0 10	
Carpentry, &c.,	—	0 0 5	
Total,	46·60		107 16 11
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons,	·90	34 4 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	·96	36 9 7	
Labourers,	10·63	269 5 10	
Painters and glaziers,	·60	19 15 2	
Smiths,	·37	14 1 2	
Whitewashers,	·90	22 16 0	
Total,	14·38		396 11 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	9·10	172 18 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	69 19 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·25	5 14 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1·50	28 10 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·66	12 10 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	·20	3 16 0	
Total,	13·71		293 7 11
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	·35	—	
Under punishment,	·18	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	4·03	—	
Debtors,	·12	—	
First-class misdemeanants,	·08	—	
Others, &c.,	9·02	—	
Total,	13·84	—	
Grand Total,	90·51	—	797 16 7

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

During the past year I have visited the prisoners under my charge with regularity, and have found them at all times well conducted. The schoolmaster has been attentive to those under his instructions by which they have benefited in many ways.

Extracts from the ACTING ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have been attending regularly at the Limerick Male Prison during the past twelve months as Chaplain's substitute, and I have pleasure in stating that I always found the moral and religious tone of the prisoners good. They were generally well-conducted and seemed to be strict in the observance of the prison rules. I have frequently examined the prisoners in their lessons and in the Christian doctrine, and I have invariably found them profiting much by the instructions which they have been receiving from the schoolmaster, who is most painstaking and attentive to his duties.

As far as I could observe I believe the Governor and Prison Officials are doing everything that can be done to bring about the improvement and reformation of the prisoners under their charge.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

I beg to report that the health and general condition of the prisoners during the past year has been good.

No case of an infectious nature occurred, nor was there any case of other serious illness, all the complaints made being of the ordinary kind yielding to simple treatment.

I am glad to say that the health of the officers has been very good during the year.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison continue in their usual state of efficiency.

LIMERICK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Extracts from the CHIEF WARDER'S Report.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The prisoners on the whole have been generally well behaved.

Out of a total of 523 prisoners only 19 were punished for misconduct. Though the latter figures show an increase of 2 on the preceding year it is much below the average of former years.

Restraint had to be resorted to in the case of 8 prisoners owing to their destructive tendencies.

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The principal industries carried on during the year were knitting, sewing, and laundry work.

All the clothing worn in this prison was made on the premises by prison labour, together with all underclothing required for the male prison.

The necessary washing for the male and female prisons here as well as private washing for the officers and Constabulary was done in the laundry.

Some prisoners were engaged under the care of an instructress in the making of female officers' uniform which was turned out in a satisfactory manner.

The chaplains and medical officer have been most attentive in the discharge of their duties.

The nuns (Sisters of Mercy) pay weekly visits which prove a means of influencing and rendering valuable assistance to the Roman Catholic prisoners.

The prison buildings have been kept in good repair chiefly by contract. Casual repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c., have been done by prison labour.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Knitting and needleworking,	13·11	199 5 5	
Washing not including prisoners' clothing,	1·	5 8 8	
Total,	14·11		204 14 1
In Buildings:—			
Painters and glaziers,	0·08	2 12 8	
Whitewashers,	0·45	8 11 0	
Total,	0 53		11 3 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3·59	68 4 2	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	34 19 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	6·	114 0 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	5·83	110 15 4	
Total,	16·42		327 19 1
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	·31	—	
Under punishment,	·22	—	
Women nursing their own children,	1·40	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	·31	—	
Debtors,	·07	—	
First-class misdemeanants,	·11	—	
Others, &c.,	3·00	—	
Total,	5·42	—	
Grand Total,	36·48	—	543 18 10

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

It gives me great pleasure to report the satisfactory state of affairs that have presented themselves to me as Church of Ireland Chaplain, City Gaol, for the past year. I have found the prisoners committed to my care reverential in their attitude at Divine Service and respectful in their demeanour.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have very great pleasure in stating for the information of His Majesty's Prisons Board that the management of the Limerick Female Prison during the last year is simply excellent.

As far as my personal observations enable me to form an opinion, I considor it is entirely owing to the prudent, careful, and successful manner in which the officers of the Institution have discharged their individual duties that this high standard of proficiency has been attained.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The general health of the prisoners confined in this prison during the past year has been on the whole good.

There were four prisoners treated in the prison hospital during the year, one of whom was attended to in her confinement.

The health of the officers has been generally satisfactory.

In one instance a prisoner who was suffering from phthisis was discharged on commutation of sentence.

The sanitary arrangements are working well considering the locality and the low situation of the prison on the river bank.

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year under report has been good, excepting two officers specially reported on.

One ordinary warder resigned the service while on probation.

Of the prisoners received during the year 813 males and 364 females were committed for drunkenness only, while there were also 89 males and 14 females committed for drunkenness together with assaults, &c.; this makes drink responsible for nearly 64 per cent. of the committals received during the year as compared with 66 per cent. last year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole good, there were few really serious offences, and as in former years it was seldom necessary, except in a few cases, to punish the same prisoner more

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than once or twice; the majority showed themselves desirous of obtaining, by their industry and good conduct, the several privileges provided by the progressive stage system.

There was one unsuccessful attempt at escape from a prison escort while the prisoner was being conveyed to the prison from the court, the particulars of which have been reported to the Board.

Destitute and deserving prisoners have been, as formerly, helped on discharge by grants from the Board to obtain work, decent clothing, &c., and in some cases, chiefly those of soldiers discharged from the army, they have had their passages paid to their homes in England and Scotland, after enquiry and recommendation by me.

The Visiting Committee have met regularly on the first Wednesday in each month, and their reports have been duly submitted to the Board.

The several chaplains, the nuns, and lady visitors to the female prison have been regular in their attendance and unremitting in their attention to their charges.

I very much regret to have to record the death during the year of the Rev. Canon Boyton, for many years the revered Church of Ireland Chaplain to this prison. The Rev. Canon Hayes has been appointed to the vacancy.

Prisoners have been employed at the following:—Tailoring and needlework, shoemaking, matmaking, picking and spinning oakum, wood-chopping, carpentry, stonebreaking, washing, bagmaking.

The chief industries here are matmaking, woodchopping (for firewood), and bagmaking.

Any prisoner showing special skill in, or aptitude for, any particular trade is employed as far as practicable at that particular trade. The great majority, however, possess no special skill for any trade, and from the "long sentenced" of these our matmakers are generally selected, it being difficult to successfully teach short sentenced prisoners any industry requiring special instruction and attention, chiefly of course because the time they are in is too short for them to learn much; and also because knowing that the shortness of their sentence prevents them earning promotion into a higher stage, they lack the incentive that such promotion holds out in the shape of the several privileges attainable, viz., work in association, permission to write and receive letters at intervals, and receive visits, library books, gratuity on discharge, &c.

The general state of the buildings, yards, and walls is good.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	6·62	6·62	100 15 0	
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith,	15·17	—	15·17	41 10 0	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	26·79	—	26·79	4 12 4	
Sackmaking,	21·76	·45	22·21	32 12 2	
Shoemaking,	·1	—	·1	2 12 6	
Smithing,	·1	—	·1	3 15 0	
Stonebreaking,	3·81	—	3·81	3 11 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	2·62	2·62	4 9 0	
Woodcutting,	16·19	—	16·19	66 0 3	
Total,	63·92	9·69	93·61		231 17 3

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·06	—	·06	2 5 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	·61	—	·61	23 10 0	
Labourers,	1·38	—	1·38	35 0 0	
Painters and glaziers,	·83	—	·83	27 12 6	
Smiths,	·04	—	·04	1 7 6	
Whitewashers,	1·54	·46	2·	50 13 4	
Total,	4·46	·46	4·92		140 8 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	9·11	2·	11·11	211 5 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	2·35	2·35	68 8 6	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	1·05	·27	1·32	30 7 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	2·12	9·71	11·88	224 16 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·75	—	·75	14 6 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	·05	—	·05	1 0 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	4·48	4·48	85 1 3	
Gardening,	·07	—	·07	1 7 6	
Stoking prison furnaces,	—	1·17	1·17	29 15 0	
Total,	13·15	19·98	33·13		666 7 3
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	2·6	·48	3·08	—	
Under punishment,	·74	·06	·8	—	
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	4·68	1·06	5·74	—	
Debtors,	·03	—	·03	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·04	—	·04	—	
Others, &c.,	8·06	4·7	13·66	—	
Total,	17·05	6·3	23·35	—	
Grand Total,	118·58	36·43	155·01	—	1,036 12 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have been so short a time chaplain to the prison here that there has been little opportunity for noticing the religious and moral condition of the prisoners or the result of the instruction given in the schools; but so far as I have observed the prisoners in their demeanour at public worship, or in conversation with them or with the officials about them, I find no occasion for criticism.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

During the year just passed I have been facilitated by the prison officials in every possible way in the discharge of my duties as chaplain. I have found the prisoners very attentive to religious instruction, and (with the exception of those habituals, whose faults seem ineradicable and possibly due to physical or hereditary causes) disposed to amend. With their demeanour in chapel, &c., I was always very much pleased.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

My report for the past year has nothing novel or striking to present. But I feel bound, on the whole, to express my belief that crime is decreasing in amount and in seriousness, so far as I may venture to judge.

In my work as chaplain in H.M. Prison for Londonderry I have gratefully to report that I have had, without a single exception, respectful attention to my ministrations from the prisoners to whom I minister. I have much pleasure in noting this, but while I feel that it is an essential aid to me, I feel as well that it reflects the firm but kindly discipline maintained in the prison.

Results of my work come under two heads or classes :—one as regards the non-habitual prisoner, the other as regards the class which almost seems to make a trade of getting into gaol. With the first class I am persuaded good is being done, and that with them the prison discipline, administration, and education do really lay the ground of a better after life. The habitual criminal, who has, in many cases, got past the hundredth conviction, seems the great difficulty and problem of prison administration — when it is considered that he or she is using the prison and its comforts as a means of escape from a sober honest life—whether a punitive element should not be introduced in their case to a larger extent, seems to me to call for very serious consideration.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

I have the honour to report that the health of the officers of this prison during the past year has been good.

The health of the prisoners has been good, there having been a small decrease in the total admitted to hospital.

There has been no epidemic of any kind, nor have there been any deaths during the year.

The dietary and bedding have been and are good. The sanitary arrangements are in good working order.

One prisoner was removed to the asylum during the year.

There have been no cases of suicide.

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MARYBOROUGH PRISON, *see page* 120.

MOUNTJOY PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and generally they have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The prisoners on the whole have been well-conducted. They are employed at the usual industries and trades—matmaking, boot and shoemaking, brushmaking, wood-chopping and tying in bundles for fire kindling, tailoring (making prisoners' clothing and uniforms for officers), weaving, smithing, carpentering, sack and mail-bag making (the latter for the General Post Office), paillasse making for the Royal Irish Constabulary, gardening, making and baking the bread for use in this prison (male and female) as well as for Kilmainham and Maryboro' prisons.

The blankets, which are now being made in the weaver's shop here for the whole prisons' service, have turned out very well, and are a much better article than was formerly obtained by contract. Later on we shall be able to make the flannel for prisoners' underclothing.

In all these industries prisoners, who by good conduct and industry have become eligible for the privilege, are employed at work in association, which has so far turned out satisfactorily, and the privilege is much appreciated and rarely abused by the prisoners.

All juvenile prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment and upwards continue to be sent to this prison—at present there are ten from different parts of the country; they are located in a certain part of the prison in a class entirely by themselves, and have no intercourse whatever with adult prisoners. Their whole time is devoted to school, physical drill, and gardening. They are also taught some useful industry at which they work in their cells, and they are continually under the supervision of specially selected officers. Some of these boys have been in prison before, and if found necessary these are kept apart at exercise, &c., from their fellow juveniles.

There are now four supernumerary officers attached to my staff for training, and the system works well.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

The buildings and walls are in good condition.

The chaplains and their substitutes have been regular and frequent in their attendauce, and take much interest in the welfare of their congregations.

The Prisoners' Aid Societies coutinue their ever ready willingness to assist discharged prisoners who may be brought under their notice as deserving of assistance, and prisoners, who are discharged soldiers from the army, who have no means to take them home—to England chiefly—are, on my recommendation, provided with funds for that purpose by the General Prisons Board, aud they are escorted to steamers or train, as the case may be, by the Board's agent (who is a reliable and useful official), otherwise these prisoners would be cast on the streets of Dublin.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking,	6·11	—	6·11	162 10 6	
Brushmaking,	7·	—	7·	177 6 8	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	110·63	110·63	1,681 11 6	
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith,	26·8	—	26·8	51 14 11	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	9·66	—	9·66	0 13 6	
Sackmaking,	11·34	—	11·34	31 15 0	
Shoemaking,	8·85	—	8·85	235 8 2	
Smithing,	1·8	—	1·6	60 16 0	
Tailoring,	15·22	—	15·22	404 17 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	12·15	12·15	162 0 10	
Woodcutting,	26·67	—	26·67	144 11 8	
Weaving frieze,	17·51	—	17·51	332 13 9	
Mail bag making,	100·45	—	100·45	443 9 0	
In charge of piggery,	1·	—	1·	5 11 11	
Total,	232·21	122·78	354·99	—	3,893 0 3
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·32	—	·32	12 3 2	
Carpenters or joiners,	5·74	—	5·74	218 2 4	
Labourers,	3·	—	3·	76 0 0	
Painters and glaziers,	2·18	—	2·18	71 15 10	
Smiths,	2·	—	2·	73 0 0	
Whitewashers,	1·31	·34	1·65	41 16 0	
Stonebreaking,	8·35	—	8·35	31 14 7	
Total,	22·90	·34	23·24	—	527 11 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	25·22	13·87	39·09	742 14 2	
Cooking for the prisoners,	4·	·5	4·5	157 8 1	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·34	—	·34	7 15 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	11·23	8·42	19·85	373 7 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	3·93	—	3·93	131 13 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	1·15	—	1·15	21 17 0	
Stoking prison furnaces,	1·	—	1·	25 6 8	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	33·77	33·77	641 12 7	
Gardening	3·5	—	6·5	123 10 0	
Total,	56·37	56·56	112·93	—	2,225 3 11
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	16·34	13·07	29·71	—	
Under punishment,	1·19	·52	1·71	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	—	3·33	3·33	—	
Debtors,	1·07	—	1·07	—	
First class misdemeanants,	—	·31	·31	—	
Others, &c.,	34·22	14·84	49·06	—	
Total,	53·12	32·3	85·72	—	
Grand Total,	364·3	212·28	573·38	—	6,850 16 1

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

My assistants and I are looking forward hopefully to the effect of the proposed improvements in the chapel, and even now believe that there is an increased interest in the religious services.

I believe that we are able to offer an opportunity for a better life to any prisoner who really desires to reform.

I have also to express my appreciation of the work of the lady visitor, without whose co-operation we should often be unable to find openings for those who desire to live better lives. But, thanks to her advice and the action of those in charge of Refuge Homes, there are happy results in more than one or two cases.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have much pleasure in stating that the success of our work during the year was as great as could reasonably be expected, considering the classes with which we have to deal. The conduct of prisoners in the chapel has been uniformly good, and our advice to them there and elsewhere was always received with attention and respect. Our ministrations have had a permanent good effect in many individual cases, and their comparative failure in others is due to the conditions under which prisoners have to live when they leave the prison—conditions which we are unable to modify. It is well, however, to keep an ideal before the minds of such, even although it is only imperfectly realised.

We cannot but think it a great pity that many small and very young boys who are occasionally to be seen in Mountjoy should be sent to prison at all. When they have once seen the inside of a prison they can never be as amenable to correction as before. Even when they have been kept apart from the other prisoners their character and name are stained, and the law has lost all its "terrors" for them.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I beg to report that my work among the prisoners of the Presbyterian church has gone on satisfactorily during the year. I have thought it advisable, in cases of persons residing at a distance convicted in the city, to send them home on the expiry of their sentence; as, owing to the difficulty of obtaining employment, there was risk of their falling into crime again if they remained in the city. The Governor has co-operated with me in this matter very heartily. So far as I can judge the results have been satisfactory. I however have, through personal influence and also through my own congregation, &c., got work for others.

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Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The general health of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

The ventilation and heating of the cells has been regularly attended to, and the clothing and bedding supplied to the prisoners was ample for their requirements.

The dietary is sufficient, and the food has invariably been of good quality and properly cooked.

Owing to failing health three warders and two matrons were retired from the service.

Four male and two female prisoners were released on medical grounds.

In the female prison there were nine cases of confinement, two of these being convicts.

Nine male and six female prisoners became insane, and were transferred to Dundrum and Richmond Lunatic Asylums. The mental disease in all these cases, with the exception of two, originated before imprisonment.

One death occurred in the male prison during the year.

SLIGO PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year was very good, and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

As regards the part fines a sum of £24 3*s*. 3*d*. was paid under the Fine or imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, the number of days remitted in proportion being 515.

The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good, and the number of punishments comparatively small. In a few cases restraint of short duration was found necessary.

The male prisoners were employed gardening, matmaking, woodcutting, oakum picking, stonebreaking, cleaning, &c., and the females sewing, knitting, and washing.

Gardening is carried on extensively here; the beneficial effects it has on those engaged at it cannot be over estimated, and the results in other respects are highly gratifying.

The prison buildings, &c., are in good condition.

Special attention has been given to the secular instruction with fairly good results. There is a good selection of books in the library, affording healthy and instructive reading for the prisoners.

The chaplains attended the prison regularly, and performed their duties in a zealous manner.

There was no escape or attempt to escape during the year.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	5·76	—	5·76	71 3 4	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	1·92	1·92	29 3 8	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	5·39	—	5·39	9 14 3	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	·49	—	·49	0 10 8	
Stonebreaking,	4·22	—	4·22	5 3 9	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1·00	1·00	1 9 10	
Woodcutting,	18·07	—	16·07	29 19 0	
Total,	31·93	2·92	34·85		147 4 4
In Buildings:—					
Painters and glaziers,	·20	—	·20	6 11 8	
Whitewashers,	·12	—	·12	3 0 9	
Total,	·32	—	·32		9 12 5
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1·14	·73	1·87	35 10 7	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·00	—	1·00	34 19 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·76	2·53	3·29	62 10 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·53	—	·53	10 1 4	
Washing prisoners clothing,	—	1·84	1·84	34 19 2	
Total,	3·43	5·10	8·53		178 0 10
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·44	—	·44	—	
Under punishment,	·14	·01	·15	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·29	1·29		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	3·47	·26	3·73	—	
Debtors,	·14	—	·14	—	
Others, &c.,	4·72	1·05	5·77	—	
Total,	6·91	2·61	11·52	—	
Grand Total,	44·59	10·63	55·22	—	334 17 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The number of Protestant prisoners has been lower than in the previous year, and as usual drink has been the chief cause, either directly or indirectly, of the offences for which they have been committed.

I have found all prisoners attentive to their spiritual duties and to my counsel and advice.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

In submitting my report for the year I beg to state that nothing calling for special notice occurred during the year.

I take the opportunity, however, of again bearing testimony to the humane treatment of the prisoners by the Governor and the officials under him.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of officers and prisoners has been good—only two prisoners admitted to hospital suffering from ordinary ailments.

Two males and one female prisoner certified as insane and removed to local asylum. One prisoner certified as incapable of pleading, and sent to Dundrum Asylum.

Sanitary condition of prison satisfactory. Water plentiful and good in quality.

TRALEE PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the officers, with one exception dealt with by the Board, has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There was no escape or attempted escape during the year.

The prisoners have been employed, as in previous years, at gardening, quarrying, stonebreaking, woodcutting, washing, cooking, and general repairs. Labour at agriculture and quarrying has, as hitherto, been carried on with prisoners eligible for working in association.

The condition of the prison buildings, walls, roofs, &c., has been good.

The chaplains, or their approved substitutes, have been regular in their attendance, and have given special attention to the secular as well as to the religious instruction of prisoners.

The Sisters of Mercy visit the Roman Catholic female prisoners on Sundays and holydays.

The library is much appreciated by the prisoners, and the stock of books is carefully selected.

The schoolmaster warder's labours are productive of good results.

I regret to have to report the death of the medical officer, Dr. F. J. Falvey, which took place on the 22nd April, 1904. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to appoint A. A. Hargrave, Esq., L.R.C.P. & S.I. to the office of Medical Officer.

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	6·10	—	6·10	92 19 11	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	5 16	—	5·46	0 14 11	
Stonebreaking,	14·23	—	14·23	40 6 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·68	·68	0 14 9	
Woodcutting,	5·93	—	5·93	16 12 5	
Total,	31·72	·88	32·40		151 8 0
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·08	—	·08	2 16 3	
Labourers,	·16	—	·16	5 6 0	
Painters and glaziers,	·45	—	·45	15 11 1	
Smiths,	·01	—	·01	0 13 6	
Whitewashers,	·44	—	·44	7 11 11	
Total,	1·14	—	1·14		50 0 9
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2·30	·52	2·82	48 1 11	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1·	1·	35 11 8	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·09	·03	·12	2 2 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1·18	1·09	2·27	88 16 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·13	—	·13	2 6 2	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·76	2·76	47 1 8	
Total,	3·70	5·40	9·10		174 0 5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·79	·26	1·05	—	
Under punishment,	·21	·01	·22	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·96	—	1·96	—	
Debtors,	·04	—	·04	—	
Others, &c.,	5·23	·41	5·64	—	
Total,	8·23	·68	8·91	—	
Grand Total,	44·79	6·76	51·55	—	355 17 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There were only five males and no female prisoners of the Church o Ireland persuasion committed to this prison during the year.

Their conduct while under my spiritual charge was exemplary.

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Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I note with pleasure a continuance of the same pleasing relations existing between the officials of the prison and the prisoners, which I adverted to in my report last year. Nor will I omit to mention the pleasure it gives me to see the nuns having access to the poor female prisoners, and imparting religious instructions to them. I believe it will be a decided advantage to the prison authorities and a great advantage to these prisoners to receive instructions at the hands of these religious and refined ladies, as it will tend to make them more amenable to the rules regulating the every day work of prison life, and less troublesome to the authorities of the prison. On the whole, everything considered, I think it must be said the prisoners conduct themselves pretty fairly in our prison here, and avail very fairly of the ministrations of the clergy.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

Having been appointed medical officer of this prison by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant I took up the duties of the office on the 2nd July, 1904.

I beg to state that, both from observation and information derived from the records, I find the general health of the officers and prisoners was good—of the latter 219 cases of minor complaints were treated. Six cases, comprising pneumonia, syncope, epistaxis, senile debility, influenza, and weakness after confinement, received hospital treatment.

There were no prisoners discharged on medical grounds.

There was one case of insanity (delusional mania).

There was no death or suicide.

The ventilation and sanitation of the prison are good.

Provisions have been of good quality and well cooked. Clothing and bedding good and sufficient.

TULLAMORE PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has on the whole been good, and the duty, with a few exceptions, performed satisfactorily.

The conduct of the prisoners during the same period was, with a few exceptions, very good.

I am glad to be able to report that, as anticipated last year, I have been able to still further reduce the number of punishments. The prisoners recognising that certain obligations are expected of them, and that their rights are respected and carefully attended to, accept the position, with few exceptions, cheerfully, and try to make the best of it. Where this spirit is exhibited there is hope for reform.

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Secular instruction is carefully attended to, and in the majority of cases good progress was made; prisoners who were illiterate on reception could read and write fairly well on release.

There were no escapes nor attempts at escape during the year.

The condition of the buildings and fences is good.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	4·5	4·5	64 14 4 3 13 6	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	9·81	—	9·81	1 11 9	
Sackmaking,	22·78	—	22·78	61 13 9	
Shoemaking,	·05	—	·05	0 4 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·43	·46	4 16 0	
Total,	32·64	4·93	37·57		166 13 6
In Buildings:—					
Labourers,	·46	—	·46	11 16 4	
Painters and Glaziers,	·62	—	·32	10 16 6	
Whitewashers,	·4	·03	·43	10 18 4	
Total	1·18	·03	1·21		33 8 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5·91	1·57	7·48	142 2 6	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	—	2·	69 19 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·01	—	·01	0 6 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·88	2·61	3·19	60 12 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·52	—	·52	9 17 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·47	2·47	46 18 9	
Gardening,	2·04	—	2·04	36 15 0	
Total,	11·36	6·35	17·71		368 11 5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·51	·28	1·79		
Under punishment,	·32	·006	·326	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	·15	·15	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·38	·41	1·79	—	
Debtors,	·25	—	·25	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·09	—	·09	—	
Others, &c.,	3·41	1·18	4·57	—	
Total,	0·96	2·006	6·966	—	
Grand Total,	52·14	13·316	65·456	—	536 13 6

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report

In making my annual report for the past year I have much pleasure in stating that the behaviour of the prisoners under my spiritual charge has been most satisfactory. They have been attentive to my ministrations, and have a taken a reverent interest in Divine worship.

The number of punishments amongst them has been very slight.

I have received much assistance from the Governor and other officers in the discharge of my duties.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

In giving my report for the past year I have merely to repeat and endorse the statements which I made in my report of the preceding year.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the staff has been good.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner died soon after committal from a severe epileptic fit, from which she suffered for years.

No prisoners were released on the grounds of ill health.

Two prisoners were sent to lunatic asylums—one was insane when committed, and the other had recovered prior to committal, but insane when he committed the offence.

Eight prisoners were treated in hospital.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory.

WATERFORD PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

Owing to the closing of H.M.'s Prison at Wexford in September last forty-two prisoners were transferred here.

One-sixth of the number of prisoners committed during the past year were sentenced to 48 hours or under, Waterford county and city having the highest drunkenness rate in Ireland.

Prisoners sentenced to three months or over have received regular secular instruction.

The progressive stage system works satisfactorily, and is conducive to good work and discipline. The male prisoners have been employed at remunerative outdoor industries when possible, viz., quarrying, stonebreaking, and in the manufacture of firewood; also in the general repairs, cleaning, and maintenance of buildings and yards, and mat-making—a useful employment when the prisoners are in cells.

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The female prisoners are taught laundry work, the cooking for all prisoners being performed by them under supervision. Knitting for this and other prisons is carried on here, and general clothing repairs.

Only 3 per cent. of the total number of prisoners have been punished for idleness or insubordination.

A considerable number of necessary improvements and repairs have been carried out, and increased ventilation has been provided; fire mains laid and hydrants erected, and most approved fire extinguishing appliances provided, all of which are now in good working order.

The Visiting Justices visit once a month. The chaplains visit regularly, and also conduct service every Sunday. The nuns and the Prisoners' Aid Society continue their good work.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory, excepting in the cases brought to the notice of the Board.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	8·17	6·17	89 14 1	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith	2·86	—	2·68	4 5 9	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	3·6	—	3·6	4 8 6	
Stonebreaking,	8·94	—	8·94	63 1 5	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	8·9	8·9	102 14 11	
Woodcutting,	7·1	—	7·1	82 4 1	
Total,	22·3	15·07	37·37		348 8 9
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or Masons,	·64	—	·64	19 8 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	·43	—	·43	13 4 0	
Labourers,	1·04	—	1·04	21 1 4	
Painters and glaziers,	·48	—	·48	12 18 6	
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	·43	—	·43	13 0 0	
Smiths,	·58	—	·58	17 12 0	
Whitewashers,	1·29	·03	1·32	25 5 0	
Total,	4·89	·03	4·92		122 8 10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4·68	1·96	6·64	126 0 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1·99	1·99	57 13 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·37	5·73	6·1	115 12 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·24	—	·24	4 13 9	
Stoking prison furnaces,	1·04	·27	1·31	33 6 8	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·	2·	37 17 6	
Gardening,	·8	—	·6	11 7 6	
Total,	8·93	11·95	18·88		388 11 9

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·87	·54	1·41	—	
Under punishment,	·28	·02	·3	—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·53	1·53	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	·88	—	·88	—	
Debtors,	·04	—	·04	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·24	·03	·27	—	
Others, &c.,	2·41	1·4	3·81	—	
Total,	4·72	3·52	8·24	—	
Grand Total,	38·84	30·57	69·41	—	855 7 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The number of Protestant prisoners has been happily very small and the number of genuine Protestants still smaller. One advantage of this is that we are able to give more personal attention to each than would otherwise be possible.

Work amongst the female prisoners is especially disheartening. Several attempts were made to induce them to go to homes of refuge, but in every instance they left of their own accord after a short time, and almost invariably drifted back to gaol. One woman remained for seven months, but she is now back.

In the case of the women drink has been always the cause of trouble. This I have not found always to be the cause in the men during the past year. I have had much more satisfaction with them than with the women.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The religious condition of this prison continues very satisfactory. The conduct and attention of prisoners of both sexes at Divine service on Sundays and holidays is, considering their character and circumstances, most exemplary, and with few exceptions they approached the sacraments regularly.

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Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the prison, both as regards the officials and prisoners, has on the whole been good.

There were no deaths, nor attempts at suicide.

One female prisoner was discharged on medical certificate.

All cases of illness, with few exceptions, were of a minor character.

The various diets are of good quality, well cooked, and carefully and cleanly served. The drinking water is excellent.

The clothing and bedding are kept clean and are sufficient.

The heating of the prison and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The water supply and ventilation have been thoroughly overhauled and considerably improved during past year.

WEXFORD PRISON.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earning from 1st January to 29th September, 1904, the date on which Wexford Prison was closed.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Mat-making, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	11·82	—	11·82	13 4 6	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.	1·44	—	1·44	0 17 6	
Stonebreaking,	10·19	—	10·19	13 12 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·01	·01	0 1 4	
Woodcutting,	·50	—	·50	5 3 0	
Total,	23·95	·01	23·96		32 18 4
In Buildings:—					
Painters and glaziers,	·50	—	·50	7 4 3	
Whitewashers,	·60	—	·60	5 1 3	
Total,	1·10	—	1·10		12 5 6

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RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings from 1st January to 29th September, 1904, the date on which Wexford Prison was closed—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total		
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—							
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2·18	·92	3·10	25 16 4			
Cooking for the prisoners.	—	1·	1·	13 19 10			
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	·39	—	·39	3 5 3			
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	·72	1·32	2·04	17 0 10			
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·50	—	·50	4 3 3			
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1·36	1·36	11 6 1			
Gardening,	·68	—	·68	7 11 6			
Total,	4·47	4·60	9·07		83	3	1
Non-effective:—							
Sick,	·38	·22	·58	—			
Under punishment,	·28	·02	·30	—			
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·58	1·58	—			
Unemployed:—							
Awaiting trial,	·79	—	·79	—			
First class misdemeanants,	·20	—	·20	—			
Others, &c.	1·90	·14	2·04	—			
Total,	3·53	1·96	5·49	—			
Grand Total,	33 05	8·57	39·62	—	128	6	11

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MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and, with a few exceptions, they have discharged their duties very efficiently and satisfactorily.

Further experience has shown that the system of re-organisation of the staff, established in 1903, has worked very satisfactorily, and has been the means of promoting and maintaining the efficiency of the staff, which is so essential in a convict prison.

The conduct and industry of the majority of the convicts have been good during the year.

There was no escape, or attempted escape, during the year.

There were three assaults committed on officers during the year, one of which was of such an aggravated and violent nature that it was considered necessary, in order to meet the gravity of the case, to inflict corporal punishment on the offender, in addition to the period of separate confinement to which he was sentenced. The assault was unprovoked, and the officer was seriously injured, but the punishment awarded had a most salutary and deterrent effect on the other convicts and not the slightest attempt has since been made to assault any officer of the prison. The other cases of assault were trivial, and the officers were not injured.

On the discharge of prisoners of the Intermediate Class I have communicated, in compliance with the Board's instructions, with the clergymen of the parishes in which they intend to reside, soliciting their interest and influence on the prisoners' behalf with, apparently, good results, as very few of this class lapse into crime and return to this prison.

The workshops are commodious, well ventilated, and healthy, and the convicts employed at the various trades carried on in the prison, such as tailoring, shoe and bootmaking, &c., have made good progress towards efficiency, the majority becoming good tradesmen, and could, if inclined, earn an honest livelihood on discharge from prison by working at the trades taught them while undergoing their sentences of penal servitude.

The majority of the able-bodied convicts are employed on the farm, and their conduct and industry have been generally very satisfactory, as outdoor employment on farm is very much appreciated by the convicts, and it acts as a strong incentive to good conduct and industry. The prisoners employed on the farm continue to evince great interest in the working of the farm, and will carry out with zeal and intelligence all orders given in connection with their employment. The industrial labour inaugurated by the Board has been carried into effect with

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beneficial results—the farm providing outdoor labour of an interesting nature calculated to elevate the moral tone of the convicts, and at the same time supplying means of industrial and physical training which will be of lasting benefit to them when at their liberty.

The crops grown were, as in former years, potatoes, oats, turnips, cabbages, and various kinds of table vegetables; last year being very favourable the produce was very abundant and of good quality, the yield being greater than in any previous year—the surplus, when all prison requirements were provided for, being easily disposed of at current market rates.

The fruit crop, with the exception of the strawberries, was below the average, but the strawberries were abundant, large, and of a delicious flavour, and were disposed of at remunerative prices.

The kitchen, laundry, and baths which were completed last year, continue to work very satisfactorily, and the arrangements for heating the prison could not be surpassed.

Owing to the pollution of the Borris River, into which the prison sewage flows, the Board considered it necessary to construct "bacteria beds" on the farm for the disposal of the prison sewage. Good progress has been made at this work under the supervision of the clerk of works, and the bacteria beds will be completed and working in a very short time.

The prison buildings have been kept in good repair by convict labour under the directions of the clerk of works.

The education of the convicts has been attended to with zeal and ability by the schoolmaster and the assistant schoolmaster, these officers being attentive and painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and the results of their instructions have been satisfactory. The probation class prisoners are taught in their cells, and the association class prisoners in the schoolroom each evening, a privilege which they appreciate very much, their conduct at school being exemplary, and they pay great attention to the instructions given them by the schoolmasters.

The chaplains have attended to the educational classification of the convicts.

New books have been added to the prison library during the year, and the prisoners continue to avail themselves of the privileges afforded them by the extensive library provided for their use and benefit.

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MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—Value of Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Work.	Daily Average (Working Days).	Number of Days.		Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
				d.	£ s. d.
Manufactory,	123·203	37,454		14·42	2,251 2 4
Prison Buildings,	42·858	12,877		18·74	1,005 12 4
	165·561	–	50,331	15·52	3,256 14 8
Prison Employment,	32·45	–	9,865	12·37	508 14 0
Totals,	198·011	–	60,198	15·012	3,705 8 8
Non-effective.					
Under Punishment, &c.,	2·796	–	850	–	
Exempt from Labour on Medical grounds, &c.	25·822	–	7,850	–	
Grand Totals,	226·631 ×	304 =	68,896	13·116	3,765 8 8

No. 2.—Summary of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1905.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	Manufactory.		d.	£ s. d.
–	Tailoring,	13,271	17·	940 0 7
–	Shoemaking,	6,393	17·	452 16 9
–	Farm Labourers,	18,539	12·	826 19 0
–	Picking Junk,	944	·152	0 12 0
–	Tinsmithing,	807	24·	30 14 0
		87,454	14·42	2,251 2 4
	Prison Buildings.			
–	Carpenters,	2,020	24·	202 0 0
–	Smiths,	491	24·	49 2 0
–	Masons and Plasterers,	654	24·	85 8 0
–	Painting,	879	24·	87 18 0
–	Labourers,	8,092	16·	539 9 4
–	Plumbers,	494	24·	49 8 0
–	Whitewashing,	247	12·	12 7 0
		12,877	18·74	1,005 12 4
	Prison Employment.			
–	Labourers—Cutting Wood, &c.,	1,885	12·	93 5 0
–	Cleaning Prison,	2,730	12·	136 10 0
–	Washing,	1,951	12·	97 11 0
–	Cooking,	1,518	12·	75 18 0
–	Nursing,	204	15·	12 15 0
–	Bookbinding,	258	24	25 18 0
–	Repairing Clothes, &c.,	1,339	12·	66 19 0
		9,885	12·37	508 14 0

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I beg to report that during the past year the prisoners committed to my spiritual charge have, on the whole, conducted themselves very creditably, only a few of them committing offences against prison rules, and these of a trivial kind.

Their attention at Divine Service has been all that one could expect. The great majority of them join heartily in the singing and responses. A very small number of them satisfy themselves with a mere passive interest.

In the case of a few prisoners there have been encouraging signs of a desire to live better, and two of these discharged during the year, I was enabled, through the Prisoners' Aid Society, to help. I am glad to say that I have had most encouraging reports of them from clergymen since their discharge.

During the year a number of prisoners were totally exempt from attendance at Divine Service under Rule 82. They all, however, were induced to attend again, but the attendance of some of them, being now of course optional, was a little irregular. There are only two prisoners exempt at present, one of whom is exempt on special grounds. Too much care cannot be exercised before conceding this latitude of exemption to any prisoner, as such exemption is not only bad for himself, but his example has a tendency to cause other prisoners to prefer similar requests.

I have visited the school periodically during the year, and have always found work going on satisfactorily, and prisoners taking an intelligent interest in the lessons taught. Since the new year, in accordance with the new Regulations, I have superintended the examination and classification of prisoners on entrance and at discharge.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I have the honour to submit to the General Prisons Board my Annual Report.

It gives me pleasure to state that the conduct of the prisoners under my charge during the past twelve months has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The bulk of the prisoners have fully availed themselves of the ample opportunities at their disposal of practising their religious duties. Their behaviour in chapel is respectful and edifying, and betokens a sincere and earnest attention. In the routine of their daily prison life, in the performance of the tasks assigned to them, and in the general observance of prison rule, they also give satisfaction.

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Indeed, considering the temperament and previous habits of the majority of the convicts, the reformation effected is not a little remarkable. I would like to emphasize the point, that apart from influences purely religious, these results are, to a considerable extent, due to the admirable system of prison discipline that obtains, and to the kindness and humanity with which, in every instance to which my observation has extended, this system is administered.

Amongst the factors in the reformative process, I would specially mention the school, which is conducted in the most excellent manner, and is a powerful instrument to refine and civilize; the library stocked with useful and entertaining books which the prisoners make abundant use of, and which, besides cheering the lonely hours in cell, elevate and invigorate the mind with the knowledge of the beautiful and true; the workshops, developing a spirit of industry and a love of labour; and the farm, where agricultural operations are carried out on scientific principles and with singular success, contribute powerfully to the health and contentment of the labourers.

It is a pleasing thing to observe in every department the interest the men take in their work, and their obvious delight when their work is noticed and a word of praise accorded.

It is not necessary to say that there are a few convicts who cannot be included in this general commendation. The exceptions will be generally found to be those whose antecedents have been of the unhappiest kind, and who, even in the prison, do all they can to procure exemption from the exercises and influence of religion. One would fondly hope that, in a large percentage of these apparently irreformable cases, the obliquity is rather mental than moral, and that their degree of responsibility is not to be measured by the usual standards.

The type of convict who engages special concern is he who after liberation relapses again and again, and whose life, with short alternations of freedom, is spent within prison walls. It can hardly be denied that there is sometimes palliation for the relapse. The man emerges from captivity with the brand of a criminal, and does not easily nor soon secure employment, he has no capital to tide over the period of delay, no means of rehabilitating himself as an honest, industrious member of society, his will is weak, temptations are manifold and strong, the ancient habits reassert themselves, he falls, and becomes a burthen on the community again.

It is to meet these unhappy cases that the various forms of Prisoners' Aid Societies have been established, and everyone must gratefully acknowledge the enormous good they have accomplished. What work of charity more meritorious than theirs, or more deserving the support of a generous public? But the funds at their disposal are inadequate. One would fain suggest to those whom God has blessed with the goods of this world that to re-establish liberated prisoners is a work of the highest Christian philanthropy and benevolence. In this connection I may observe that the scheme of gratuities afforded by the General Prisons Board itself, to well-conducted prisoners on discharge, is producing, both directly and indirectly, the most satisfactory fruits.

I desire to acknowledge, with grateful thanks on behalf of myself and my substitutes, the unvarying kindness and courtesy which in the discharge of our duties we have received from the Governor and every official in the prison.

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Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

It is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me to he able to report that during the year prisoners have been both attentive and decorous in the public services of the church.

They are greatly interested in everything that tends to make the worship of God bright and heneficial, and knowing that His word shall not return unto Him void, I trust that my labour shall not he in vain, that the claims of sin shall be hroken, and that they shall he led to live in the future to the glory of Him who loved them and gave Himself for them.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

I have the honour to report on the health of the staff and convicts of this prison, as well as the sanitary condition of the establishment, for the year ending 1904.

One convict died during the year, otherwise neither casualty nor epidemic visited the staff or convicts during this period, and nothing serious occurred, save in one instance where a warder sustained a severe extensive scalp wound from heing struck hy a convict with a garden fork; however, cure was speedy, and recovery complete, and no ill effects followed.

It was found necessary to transfer only three prisoners to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum—still a few remaining are on the border line hetween sanity and insanity, or of the weak-minded hut harmless type, requiring special care and treatment. The amount of sickness or disease occurring here is less than is to be found in the same number of people living under ordinary every day circumstances; douhtless the forced regularity of living, the ahsence of excesses, and the strict observance of the laws of hygiene, general and personal, must tend to bring about and maintain the high standard of health which can he recorded for the convicts here.

The cooking—done by steam and gas—is all that could be desired, and the arrangements and facilities for the bathing of prisoners and the doing of their laundry are ample and up-to-date.

The sanitary arrangements and condition of the various huildings are satisfactory. A system of tanks is in course of construction to deal with the sewage and to render it aseptic.

Three warders, found to be physically unfit for further service, were retired. Two convicts were discharged on medical grounds. I have with pleasure to record the assistance and support accorded to me at all times hy the Governor and the staff under his charge.

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MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—Value of the Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Work.	Daily Average (working days).			No. of Days.		Rate per day earned.	Amount.
	M.	F.	Total.			d.	£ s. d.
Manufactory, . .	–	5·7	5 7	1,732 8	–	10·	72 4 0
Prison employment, .	·57	5·13	5·7	1,732·8	–	10·5	75 15 2
Totals, . .	·57	10·83	11·4	–	3,455·6	–	143 0 2
Non-effective.							
Punishment, .	–	·07	·07	21·28			
Sick in Cell, . .	–	·23	·23	69·92			
Hospital. . .	1·	1·87	2.87	873·48			
Totals. . .	1·	2·17	3·17	–	964·58		
Grand Totals, .	–	–	14·57	–	4,430·28	Average earnings d. 8·01	148 0 2

No. 2.—Summary of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1905.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	Manufactory.		d.	£ s. d.
–	Knitting and Needlework, . . .	1,732·3	10·	72 4 0
	Prison Employment.			
–	Cleaning Prison and Grounds, &c., .	1,732·8	10·5	75 13 2

	M.	F.	Total.
Daily Average Number of Convicts in Custody during Year, .	1·57	13·	14·57
Per-centage on Prison Population Working, ...	36·31	83·31	–
Do. do. do. Sick, ...	63·69	16·16	–
Do. do. do. in Punishment, ...	–	·53	–

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APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY AND EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REFORMATORY.

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STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

Statistical Return for Year ended 31st December, 1904.

	M	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year,	12	19	31
Committed during year,	7	12	19
Received on revocation of licence,	–	2	2
Discharged { on expiration of sentence,	8	7	15
Discharged { on licence,	1	2	3
In custody at end of year,	10	24	34

	M.	F.	Total.
Daily average number in custody during year,	12·3	23·19	35·49

Number in Custody on first day of each month at Unlock.

1904.

1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
MALES.											
12	13	14	13	14	14	13	13	12	11	10	9
FEMALES.											
19	20	21	23	25	24	24	23	23	25	24	24

Inmates committed during Year.

	Church of Ireland.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
Religious persuasions,	3	2	14	19

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STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.—STATISTICAL RETURN—*continued.*

SENTENCES.

3 Years.	2½ Years.	2 Years.	18 Months.	6 Months.	Total.
2	2	10	4	1	19

Number who had been previously Convicted.

Under six times.		Six to Ten times.		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		Number not previously Convicted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	-	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	7	12

Number within each of the following periods of Age on 31st December, 1904.

21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	6	8	2	11	-	1	-	-	10	24

Return of Restraints, Punishments, and Offences.

Restraints.						Punishments.							
Irons (Hand-cuffs).		Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Close confinement in Special cells for refractory Inmates.		Close confinement in Ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.		Total Number of Inmates during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	19	31

Offences.									
Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
-	-	-	-	2	-	6	5	8	5

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Crimes (in addition to that, in each case, of being a habitual drunkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

Males.		Females.	
Neglect Children,	1	Neglect children,	10
Assault,	3	Larceny,	2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.	1		
Larceny,	2		
Total,	7	Total,	12

Staff on 31st December, 1904.

1 Governor.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Church of Ireland Chaplain.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.
1 Presbyterian Chaplain.
1 Chief Warder.
6 Ordinary Warders.
1 Matron.
4 Assistant Matrons.
1 Occasional Matron.
1 Mess Servant.

For Expenditure, see page 65.

State Inebriate Reformatory.

Labour (Contract or Reformatory).	Details of Work.
Contract,	Nil.
Reformatory,	Papering and painting sitting and bedroom in matron's quarters; erecting lean-to shed, with corrugated iron roof for three earth closets, female side; making two wheelbarrows and two boxed handbarrows; making and fitting up shelving in miscellaneous store; replacing ten lengths of eave gutters on female block; replacing down pipes; repairing electric bell wires; making and fitting new cell window in male block; limewashing, colouring, and painting the entire reformatory; general repairs to roofs, buildings, windows, floors, doors, and locks; keeping in repair roads and walks; gutting out space at north-west end of horse-shoe building, and forming matron's quarters—latter in progress, removing two old exercise yard walls at back of Governor's house.

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ENNIS REFORMATORY.

Extracts from the GOVERNOR'S Report.

The daily average number of inmates in custody during the year ended 31st December, 1904, was 12·3 males and 23·19 females, total 35·49, an increase of 3·19 males and 7·81 females as compared with 1903.

The committals were under Sec. 1 of the Inebriates Act, 1898 (61 and 62 Vic., cap. 60), and from the following courts, viz. :—

Name of Court.	
Ulster Winter Assizes, Belfast,	1 case.
Belfast Recorder's Court,	4 cases.
Dublin City Sessions,	3 cases.
Belfast City Assizes,	2 cases.
Dublin City Commission,	1 case.
Maryboro' Assizes,	1 case.
Dundalk Assizes,	1 case.
Limerick Quarter Sessions,	1 case.
Londonderry Recorder's Court,	1 case.
Downpatrick Quarter Sessions,	1 case.
Leinster Winter Assizes, Maryboro',	1 case.
Lifford Quarter Sessions,	1 case.
Kilmainham Quarter Sessions,	1 case.
	19

The offences, in addition to that in each case of being a habitual drunkard, in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory, were as follows :—

In the Case of the Males.

Neglect of Children,	1
Assault,	2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm,	1
Assault Police,	1
Larceny,	2
	7

In the Case of Females.

Neglect of Children,	10
Larceny,	2
	12

The ages of the inmates committed during the year vary, in the case of males from 26 to 49 years, and in the case of females from 29 to 51 years. The average age is 37·6, and 11 were under 40 years of age, as compared with the average age of 38 years, and 13 were under 40 years in 1903.

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The sentences of those committed during the year were as follows :—

6 months,	1 case.
18 months,	4 cases.
2 years,	10 cases.
2½ years,	2 cases.
3 years,	2 cases.
	19

In four cases the detention in the State Inebriate Reformatory was in addition to a sentence of imprisonment in a local prison as follows :—

Seven days,	1
One calendar month,	1
Six calendar months,	1
Fifteen calendar months,	1
	4

One male and four females had not been convicted previously of any offence. All the other inmates had been convicted of various offences from one to one hundred times. One male had been previously in an Inebriate Retreat, and one male and two females in Lunatic asylums.

The male inmates, as in previous years, were employed in carpentry, shoemaking—doing work for the Reformatory and prisons—gardening, cutting and preparing firewood, and in giving general assistance in the work of repairing or remodelling the buildings. The females cook, wash, mend, and clean for the Reformatory, make uniforms and articles of clothing and bedding for the Reformatory and prisons, knit, sew, and make mats and articles of fancy thread work for shopkeepers and others. The inmates are as a rule industrious, willing, and apt at learning. On the 1st April, 1904, the account in connection with the operation of gardening was opened as one of the branches of the manufacturing department. Since then this industry has been successfully carried on, the net profit for the year being about £30. From November last shirtmaking, drawn thread work, and fancy rug-making has been in operation with highly satisfactory results. The work is both interesting and instructive, training the female inmates, 91·3 per cent. of whom are married women, for their duties of home life. During the year much work has been performed, and many important improvements have been effected mostly by reformatory labour. A large space in the north end of the horse shoe block has been cleared, and new quarters formed for the matron. Three old exercise yards have been turned into vegetable gardens for the use of the Reformatory, and a great deal of carpentry and joinery and other work has been performed, which would have run up large bills had free labour been employed. The object always in view is to start the inebriate with a fair chance to do better in the future, by giving him a knowledge of some useful trade, thus arming him with the weapon for the strife of life.

The methods of treatment adopted in the Reformatory are hygienic in character, being directed to the moral and physical restoration of the inmate. This is sought to be accomplished by means of a plentiful and nourishing diet, a regular healthy life, by training in habits of thrift, and instruction in trades, by discipline, total abstinence from intoxicating drink, and the good advice and influence of the chaplains and staff. The change that takes place even in the appearance of the in-

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mate when some time in the Reformatory is very noticeable. Inmates who on their reception were sullen, unkempt, and sickly, in a little while become cheerful, tidy, and healthy.

Every effort is made to afford suitable recreation to the inmates, and the amusements thus supplied play an important part in improving the temper and health of the patients, in promoting a wholesome feeling of good fellowship, and in showing them that they can thoroughly enjoy themselves without any recourse to alcoholic stimulants. In outdoor games quoits and handball especially are the favourites, and are entered into with the greatest zest. Indoors they have the games of parlour quoits, draughts, dominoes, and chess, and a plentiful supply of newspapers and selected magazines. The melodeons supplied last year to the male and female inmates are also a source of great enjoyment, the recreation hours seldom passing without a few favourite tunes.

The work of education is being carried on as usual, at least four hours' instruction being given each inmate in the week. Good progress has been made in this line; many of the inmates who were illiterate on reception are now able to read and write, and others have made equal progress. For the most part the inmates are attentive to the instructions given them, and many are both anxious and apt to learn. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are unremitting in their attention to this branch of their duty.

The conduct of the inmates during the year has been good. Only three dietary punishments were imposed. In all other cases of misconduct separation during meal and recreation hours, or sometimes a serious admonition was found sufficient to bring the offender to order and maintain discipline. Except for the more serious breaches of discipline separation appears to have a better effect on the delinquent than punishment of a harsher kind. When in separation for a few days they learn to appreciate the privileges they formerly enjoyed, and the mild and kindly manner in which they have been treated, with the result that they become penitent. A more severe deprivation often leaves a certain rankling against the officers, or more frequently the inmate, whom they blame for their punishment. The system of association *properly controlled* is an important factor in making the inmate a good member of society, by teaching him the ordinary civilities and decencies of life and accustoming him to control a temper that in most cases had ruled almost unchecked.

The practice of allowing, under certain conditions, inmates out for a walk in the country alone or under escort has so far been productive of satisfactory results. This privilege has been misused only in one instance since the opening of the Reformatory.

NOTES OF CASES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 1, a male, age 49. Received 2nd January, 1904.

On Reception:—Health good. Physical condition poor.

Mental State:—Sound. Is pugnacious and taciturn. Has no control.

Past History:—Is married, and the father of six children Since six or seven years ago he has been constantly drinking, and working but very seldom. He was constantly making use of the worst and lowest language to his wife and children. He was hardly ever out

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of the publichouse, and gave over the idea of working altogether. He has been always in very poor circumstances through his drinking habits, and his wife and children are much better off since he was sent to the Reformatory. The wife acts as a charwoman, and two of the children are earning about 10*s*. per week.

FAMILY HISTORY:—Father drank to excess; no record of lunacy.

No. 2, a female, age 44. Received on 13th January, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Strong and stout, general health good.

MENTAL STATE:—Sound. Countenance shows a weak disposition.

PAST HISTORY:—Married, and the mother of eleven children, six of whom are dead. She has been of drunken habits for years. Husband is a quay labourer, earning about 19*s*. per week, and is barely able to keep himself and family. She would work none. Her record shows twenty-four imprisonments—three for cruelty to her children and twenty-one for other offences, most of which were for drunkenness. Husband takes occasional drinking bouts.

FAMILY HISTORY:—Mother drank to excess. None were insane.

No. 3, a female, age 34. Received 18th January, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Thin and emaciated, the result of improper nourishment; health otherwise fair.

MENTAL STATE:—Weakly, though not imbecile. Has no self-control.

PAST HISTORY:—Married, and the mother of five children, two of whom are dead. Has been addicted to drink for past twelve years. Five years ago, when in one of her drunken fits, she attempted suicide by jumping through a window, and she was sent to an asylum. Shortly after she returned home from the asylum she again took to drink, and attempted to injure herself by beating her head against the wall, and also threatened to kill one of her children, and was again sent to the asylum. In December, 1903, she threw oil over her head and attempted to set fire to herself and the house; for this, along with being a habitual drunkard and cruelty to her children, also assaulting a police constable and attempting to rescue a prisoner, she was arrested, and charged, with the result that she was sentenced to two years in the reformatory. She is a woman of very hot temper, and querulous in drink. She was frequently arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. She associated with drunken women, and she pawned everything in the house for drink. She was sixteen times previously convicted. Her husband takes occasional bouts at drinking.

FAMILY HISTORY:—No record.

No, 4, a male, age 36. Received 1st February, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Fairly good. Physique wiry.

MENTAL STATE:—Good. Is excitable, and easily led.

PAST HISTORY:—Unmarried. He was at one time apprenticed to the watchmaking trade. He ran away from it, and went to America, and joined the army there, where he spent five years, but was always fond of drinking. Six or eight years ago he fell over a cliff, and

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since then it is said he is more excitable when in drink. For the past twelve years he did nothing but look out for drink. His record shows twenty-five imprisonments for drunkenness, assaults on the police and other persons, and malicious injury.

FAMILY HISTORY:—Father was not considered of sound mind. He had a brother and sister who died in a lunatic asylum. Father drank to excess.

No. 5, a female, age 46. Received 11th February, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Good. Stout and strong.

MENTAL STATE:—Good. Countenance exhibits a weak temperament, and excitable. No self-control.

PAST HISTORY:—Married, and the mother of a family. She has for a lengthened period been addicted to drink, and when in drink is a woman of extremely violent temper. Has been seven times convicted—six for cruelty to children and once for assaulting the police. On each occasion drink was connected with the offence. She is the wife of a labourer in poor circumstances. Husband drinks occasionally.

FAMILY HISTORY:—There is no record that any member of her family took drink to excess or was insane.

No. 6, a male, age 29. Received 2nd March, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Strong and active.

MENTAL STATE:—Good. Has no self-control whatever. Is docile, and is not vicious in temperament.

PAST HISTORY:—Has spent a very considerable part of his career in prison. He is a labourer by trade, and when sober a good workman, but when drinking, or drunk, and that was always when he could get it, was a troublesome, dangerous character, never easy only when fighting or challenging someone to fight. Drink gave him a strong tendency to lunacy, and when in that condition had no control over himself at all. He was sixteen times in prison for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and assaults.

FAMILY HISTORY:—Father drank heavily. No record as to lunacy.

No. 7, a female, age 43. Received 21st March, 1904.

ON RECEPTION:—Good. Strong and active.

MENTAL STATE:—Good. Is void of all self-restraint, though quiet, retiring, and inoffensive.

PAST HISTORY:—Married, and has had ten children, nine of whom are alive. She has been addicted to drink for past twenty years. She is of good disposition, quiet, and well-disposed. Her home was, or ought to be, a comfortable, happy one. She had no reason for drink, except love of drink. She was in an Inebriate Retreat (voluntary) for four months, but began to drink again when she left it. Her husband is manager of a factory, and is in receipt of £175 per annum. Three of her sons are earning a total of £150 per annum. They are unmarried, and are living at home.

FAMILY HISTORY:—None drank to excess, or were insane.

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No. 8, a female, age 34 years. Received 23rd March, 1904.

On Reception:—Health good. Is strong and active, and in good physical condition.

Mental State:—Good. Is taciturn, and has no strength of character. Is of a passionate nature, and unreliable.

Past History:—Married, and has two children, one of whom is paralysed. Her husband earns 26*s*. per week. She has been addicted to drink for seven years; and for some time before she was committed to the reformatory she absented herself several nights from her home, and had pawned nearly all the household effects, as well as the children's clothing, to obtain money for drink. She lived in several places, but owing to her drunken and disorderly habits the surrounding tenants complained, with the result that herself and family were put out by the landlords. When temperate, which was very seldom, she was industrious about her home. Her mother fell into a little money some time ago through the selling of a house that had been mortgaged, and between both of them they squandered the money in drink. The mother is now in very poor circumstances.

Family History:—Mother drinks to excess. No record as to sanity.

No. 9, a male, age 26. Received 13th April, 1904.

On Reception:—Good. Is a strong, ablebodied man; undersized.

Mental State:—Good. Is taciturn, and has no strength of character. Is very plausible.

Past History:—Unmarried. His father and mother were both addicted to excessive drinking, and when he was being brought up he saw nothing but scenes of drunkenness, cursing and swearing, and using filthy language. From an early age he was under no control. He was never in any steady employment, and would not work a whole day for any person. He seemed to enjoy going about in a drunken, disorderly state. He has been frequently in prison during past ten years for drunkenness, assaults, and once taking part in an assault and robbery. Latterly he has been in prison almost half time. He is abusive and violent when in drink. His father is now past doing work, and the home is chiefly supported by the female members of the family.

Family History:—Father and mother are addicted to excessive drinking. None have been insane.

No. 10, a female, age 40. Received 18th April, 1904.

On Reception:—Good. Is poorly nourished.

Mental State:—Weak. Her mind seems to have been almost ruined by excesses. Is of violent, quarrelsome disposition, and unreliable.

Past History:—Is an unfortunate woman, who, for a number of years past, has spent most of her time in prison and workhouse. She is a widow, but has an illegitimate child, about 18 months old; at present a pauper in workhouse. She is very excitable when under the influence of drink. Has been 100 times convicted of drunkenness and various other offences.

Family History:—All members of her family drank to excess. None were insane, as far as known.

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No. 11, a female, age 35. Received 19th April, 1904.

On Reception:—Good. A nice, respectable-looking woman.

Mental State:—Good. Is of quiet, retiring disposition. Is very industrious and willing.

Past History:—Married, and has one child, a boy, about 7 years. She has been drinking since her marriage, and was imprisoned for six months for neglecting her child. She was only a month out of prison when arrested under the present charge. Her husband is a sober, steady man, and tried all means in his power to break her off drink, but without avail. She pawned everything in the house to get drink, and on the day she was liberated from prison she got drunk. The husband is a working man, and earns about 18s. a week, and has to support his aunt and child.

Family History:—None drank to excess, or were insane.

No. 12, a male, age 31. Received 28th May, 1904.

On Reception:—Good. A strong, able-looking man.

Mental State:—Good. Has absolutely no command of himself where drink is concerned. When sober seems of quiet disposition.

Past History:—Is an only son. He has been drinking from an early age, but did not become violent in his drink until about the beginning of '98. Since then he has done nothing but drink, and was never really sober, save for about three months, during which time he was confined in an Inebriate Asylum, near Dublin. He did nothing but ramble about his mother's farm and publichouse, and consume all the drink he could come by. His conduct in drink is violent and immoral. He was once sentenced to three months for assaulting his mother and sister.

Family History:—Father was a habitual drunkard, and died from the effects of drink. No relatives were insane.

No. 13, a female, age 51. Received 7th July, 1904.

On Reception:—Health fair. Is thin and spare.

Mental State:—Good; but has no self-control. Is quiet in demeanour.

Past History:—Is married, and the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living. She has been married twenty-nine years. For the first three years after marriage she was sober, but afterwards she gave way to drink, and, as a consequence, was repeatedly fined during thirteen years. She then took the pledge, and kept it faithfully for about eight years. For the last four or five years she has gone back to her old habits of taking all the strong drink she could procure by any means. Her record shows eleven imprisonments for larceny, drunkenness, neglecting children, and riotous behaviour. Her husband, who was a labourer, died since her committal to the reformatory.

Family History:—None of her family have been addicted to excess, or were insane.

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No. 14, a male, age 36. Received 11th July, 1904.

On Reception:—Physical condition fair. Does not appear to have had a proper amount of nourishment. Is of the "corner boy" class.

Mental State:—Is of violent, quarrelsome disposition, and is totally unreliable. Has no sense of self-control.

Past History:—Is a person of very violent temper when under the influence of drink, and was for a time confined in a lunatic asylum for insanity brought on by drink. When sober, he is quiet. He seldom worked any, and generally spent his time about the street corners trying to get drink. His family surroundings are very bad. His record shows thirty-three imprisonments for drunkenness, assaults, inciting to violate the law, etc.

Family History:—His mother and a sister drink to excess. No relations insane, as far as known.

No. 15, a female, age 30. Recommitted on revocation of licence 5th August, 1904. Particulars of past history, etc., given in Report for 1903. (No. 22.)

No. 16, a female, age 31. Received 1st September, 1904.

On Reception:—Stout and strong.

Mental State:—Good. Is of quiet temperament, but has no control.

Past History:—Married. She has been of very intemperate habits a long time. On 16th July, 1904, she was charged with stealing from a jeweller's shop a pair of gold ear-rings and a gold brooch, and with having spoons in her possession when searched. She was a patient in an asylum for four months in 1903.

Family History:—A brother drinks to excess. No relatives insane.

No. 17, a female, age 41. Received 15th September, 1904.

On Reception:—Fair. Badly nourished.

Mental State:—Is quiet and industrious; is taciturn, and has no self-control

Past History:—This woman took to drink about twenty years ago, and was in the habit of pawning the goods of her husband and children to obtain drink. She often left home, remaining away for a week or two, when she would return, and remain sober for a week or two. She stole outside her own home, and was convicted of larcenies.

Family History:—Her twin brother drinks to excess, and was for a time in a lunatic asylum, probably as a result of drink. She has three other brothers, who are not temperate, but yet are not drunkards. Her father's history is unknown.

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No. 18, a female, age 29. Received 18th October, 1904.

On Reception:—Stout and strong.

Mental State:—Good; is quiet in disposition, but not inclined to exert herself in any way. Has no control.

Past History:—For some years past this woman has been given to heavy bouts of drinking, taking the pledge for short intervals and then pawning everything she could lay her hands on for drink. For four months before arrest she was continually drunk. She is married, and has four children.

Family History:—Her father drank to excess. No relative was insane, as far as known.

No. 19, a female, age 35. Received 11th November, 1904.

On Reception:—Good. Is fairly well nourished.

Mental State:—Fair. Is very plausible. Has no self-restraint. Has a bad temper.

Past History:—Was a sober, respectable woman until her marriage, and earned her living as a machinist. After marriage she gave way to drink, and for the last seven years has led a drunken, irregular life. She served two sentences of six months each for neglecting her children. Her drink was especially porter. Her husband is a respectable man, and earns 28s. a week as a linen lapper. She has four children, the eldest being twelve years.

Family History:—Her mother drank to excess. Her father drank more or less, but not to excess. None of her relatives are known to have been insane.

No. 20, a male, age 34. Received 15th December, 1904.

On Reception:—Fair. Has a chronic ulcer on his leg.

Mental State:—Fair. Is plausible and quiet. Has no self-control whatever as regards liquor, and is violently inclined.

Past History:—Is married. Has been addicted to drink all his life. Since 1888 he has been seventy-five times convicted of various offences, and during the last two years was seldom sober when out of prison. When under the influence of drink he is violent, and capable of doing anything; when sober, he is quiet and inoffensive.

Family History:—His father drank to excess. None of his family were insane.

No. 21, a female, age 44. Recommitted on revocation of licence 19th December, 1904. Particulars of past history, etc., given in Annual Report for 1903 (No. 9).

In these notes the particulars given under the designation of "on reception," and "mental state" have been supplied by the medical officer, who records them on the reception of the inmate.

In 14 out of 19, or 73·7 per cent., of the cases committed during the year the parents or immediate relatives of the inebriate are known to have drunk to excess, and in some of the other cases the history of the parents has not been traced. This is a convincing proof of the baneful

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influence of heredity and evil example in cases of intemperance, and emphasises the necessity that exists of reforming, or removing for long periods, the drunken members of families before the drink contagion has been communicated to their children and relatives. It frequently happens that the inebriate committed to the Reformatory is the father or mother of a large family, sometimes indeed of ten or twelve children, and the reformation or removal of such a man or woman often means the saving of these children from a life of drunkenness and crime, from becoming inmates of our poorhouses, prisons, and asylums, and in their turn transmitting the curse of drink to their children and grandchildren. It is also a strong plea for the treatment of Reformatories rather than that of prisons, for it certainly goes a long way to show that many of these unfortunate drunkards are not responsible, or only partly so, for their drunken habits and their consequent crimes, and should, therefore, be treated as patients rather than as criminals. It would be well, indeed, that a knowledge of the great injury done their children by excess in drink was instilled into parents and others. Even in the case of inmates committed to the Reformatory, whose natural feelings have not been entirely destroyed by alcohol, a knowledge of these ill-effects in their drinking habits on their children has borne good fruit in their after life.

No report of the working of this establishment would be complete without an account of the after history of the inmates, as it is chiefly by this account that the efficiency of the Reformatory as a reforming agent can be judged.

Since the opening of the Reformatory 50 inmates have been discharged on completion of their sentence or on licence. The career of these has been carefully watched, and I am happy to be able to state that 24, or 48 per cent., have been reported on as sober and well-conducted. Considering the class of people that are usually committed to the Reformatory and their life-long habits of intemperance this result is highly satisfactory, and far better than might have been expected. It is well to note as showing the permanency of the reformations that some of these cases have been *two and three years* out of the Reformatory.

I annex to this report a short outline of the previous history of the people who are known to be doing well, together with extracts from the letters received concerning their after conduct, so that in each case the effects of the Reformatory treatment may be the more distinctly seen.

First Case.

3/00, an unfortunate woman, 36 years of age, who was for many years abandoned to prostitution and drink. She was eight times convicted of drunkenness and other offences.

Sentence:—Twelve months' detention.

She was released on termination of sentence in July, 1901.

Information received of her on 12th April, 1905, *three years and nine months after discharge*:—"Was in a situation here up to six months ago, and doing well. The owner died, and she, consequently, left. I have every reason to suppose she is now in another situation; but it is impossible to make inquiry without the risk of its becoming known to her or to her mistress."

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Second Case.

14/01, a married woman, the mother of eight children, was greatly addicted to drink for a great number of years, and was twice previously convicted for neglecting her children.

Sentence:—Twelve months in Ennis Reformatory.

She was released on expiration of sentence, June, 1902.

Information received of her 12th April, 1905, *two years and ten months after her discharge*:—"This woman is living with her husband. Since her discharge from Ennis she has taken occasional bouts of drinking. Her conduct towards her children has not been so bad as before her committal."

Third Case.

3/01, a man, 41 years of age, who had been for many years a habitual drunkard, lazy, and dissipated. He worked at no trade, and had been seven times in prison.

Sentence:—Eighteen months' detention. Released on expiration of sentence, June, 1902.

Information received of him, dated 28th April, 1905, *two years and ten months after discharge*:—"With regard to your subject from here, I must tell you that he has turned out well since his detention and treatment in Ennis. He has never been taken before the magistrates for drink since, though he is not a total abstainer."

Fourth Case.

6/01, a woman, 40 years of age, married, and the mother of eight children. Although her husband is a strict teetotaler, she was a drunkard for over twenty years. She very seldom frequented the publichouses, the drink being carried home to her by her children.

Sentence:—Eighteen calendar months' in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on completion of sentence, August, 1902.

Information received of her 13th April, 1905, *two years and eight months after discharge*:—"Lives with her husband and family at . . . . She drinks occasionally, but not to excess. Husband says she is at present laid up with rheumatism."

Fifth Case.

3/02, a man, 35 years of age. He formerly held a respectable position, but for years had been addicted to excessive drinking. He was ten times previously convicted.

Sentence:—Two years' detention. Released on completion of sentence, August, 1902.

Information received of him 7th April, 1905, *two years and eight months after release*:—"Died in the Union Hospital on 7th June, 1904, from consumption. Previous to his entering the Union Hospital, on the 18th April, 1904, he was doing very well, and keeping from drink."

The deceased in this case was one year and nine months at liberty before his death.

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Sixth Case.

24/01, a woman, 36 years, married. Was for many years a confirmed drunkard, and spent a considerable portion of her time in prison for drunkenness, and neglect of home and children. Her husband is also a drunkard. Two of her children are in reformatory schools. She was twenty-four times previously convicted.

Sentence:—Twelve months' detention. She was released on expiration of sentence, November, 1902.

Information received of her 13th April, 1905, *two years and six months after her discharge*:—"Lives with her husband. He is in delicate health, and only works half-time at his trade. One of her sons is out of employment, and the other is serving his time to his father's trade. She is in poor circumstances. She takes porter, but not to excess."

Seventh Case.

15/01, a man, 33 years of age. He has been for many years of very drunken habits, and a madman when drunk. Since 1899 he was forty-five times convicted of drunkenness, and offences arising from drink. He had no fixed occupation, and spent a great part of his time loafing about the corners.

Sentence:—Eighteen calendar months' detention. He was released on expiration of sentence, December, 1902.

Information received of him 19th April, 1905, *two years and four months after his discharge*:—"I have made careful inquiry, and I am glad to be able to inform you that . . . . is doing well. Eleven months after leaving the reformatory he relapsed temporarily, and assaulted a policeman. He has since married, and is working regularly, and keeping from drink."

Eighth Case.

1/02, a man, a deaf mute, 38 years of age. He was always under the influence of drink when he had the means of procuring it.

Sentence:—Twelve calendar months' detention. Released on termination of sentence, January, 1903.

1. Information received of him April, 1904, fifteen months after release:—"Labours at the quay. Has self-control, and conducts himself well."

2. Information received 12th April, 1905, *two years and three months after release*:—"We have been unable to trace this man."

Ninth Case.

2/02, a man, 37 years of age, married, and the father of one child. He was a good tailor, when sober. He was in a reformatory school when young, and afterwards enlisted in the army, and served six years. A grandfather died in a lunatic asylum. He was imprisoned thirty times for drunkenness, assaults, larceny, breaking windows, and contempt of court.

Sentence:—Twelve months detention. He was released on termination of sentence, January, 1903.

1. Information received of him 30th March, 1904, one year and two months after discharge:—"I am glad to be able to inform you that . . . . is going on splendidly."

2. Information received of him on 5th April, 1905, *two years and three months* after discharge:—"I am glad to be able to inform you that . . . . is going on very well."

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Tenth Case.

4/01, a widow, 45 years of age, twice married, and a drunkard for over twenty years. She spent all she earned on drink, and lived in misery. Since her second husband's death she lived with her brother-in-law as his wife. Had quite a number of children, some of whom are in situations and some in industrial schools. Her record shows thirty-six imprisonments, twenty-nine of which are for drunkenness and allied offences.

Sentence:—Two years' detention. Released on expiration of sentence, January, 1903.

Information received of her 28th April, 1905, *two years and four months after discharge*:—"With regard to your subject from here, I must tell you that she has turned out well since her detention and treatment in Ennis. She has never been taken before the magistrates for drink since, though she is not a total abstainer."

Eleventh Case.

5/02, a woman, 36 years of age, married, and the mother of five children. She was of very intemperate habits since her marriage. Her husband held good positions with different railway companies, but was frequently changed and reduced owing to the conduct of his wife, who used to visit the railway stations, and abuse her husband. She was six times previously convicted for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assaults, and ill-treating her children.

Sentence:—Twelve calendar months' detention in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on expiration of sentence, May, 1903.

Information received of her 13th April, 1905, *one year and eleven months after discharge*:—". . . . is living at the address given with her husband and family. She is going on well, and has not been noticed with the sign of drink for the past twelve months, but is not a total abstainer. Her husband and she are living on friendly terms."

Twelfth Case.

21/01, a man, 45 years of age, married, and the father of eight children. He was sent to Glencree Reformatory for five years, in 1876. Since his discharge he was of drunken and disorderly habits, and is known to have been forty times convicted of drunkenness, assaults, larceny, picking pockets, etc. He used to travel about peddling, and attending fairs and race meetings with a roulette table.

Sentence:—Three years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. Released, conditionally, to the care of his good parish priest, June, 1903.

Information received of him 5th April, 1905, *one year and ten months after his discharge*:—". . . . about whom you write, is going on in the best possible manner. He has not taken one drop of intoxicating drink since he left your establishment, and, as a result, the consequences follow. He is a good, practical Catholic, faithfully discharging his duties to his large family, most industrious at his little business, and succeeding exceptionally well. Within the last week or ten days he has taken a fair-sized shop, at two or three times the rent of his former residence, and I have no doubt from his industrious habits he is bound to succeed. If he is a fair sample of the work done in your reformatory, you have every reason to feel proud of the results attained."

In a letter to the Governor, dated 1st May, 1905, the man himself states:—"I here enclose a few lines, wishing to find yourself and Mrs. . . . . enjoying the very best of health; I also send my best wishes to all the officers, not forgetting the inmates; and as for myself, I am going on really well, the same old T.T. I hope you will excuse me not writing before this."

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Thirteenth Case.

16/01, a woman, 42 years of age, married, and the mother of four children. She bore a good character up to the time of her marriage, about twenty years ago, but since then she has been addicted to drink. She was seven times convicted of neglecting her children, larceny, profane language, etc. She and her husband frequently quarrelled, and lived very unhappily.

Sentence:—Two years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on expiration of sentence, July, 1903.

Information received of her 12th April, 1905, *one year and ten months after discharge*:—". . . . is residing at the address given. Her conduct is all that can be desired, and she has not taken drink for past sixteen months."

The Sisters of Mercy, in a letter to the Governor in regard to this woman, state:—". . . . called on me to day. She is so grateful to you for all your kindness to her, and was so respectful in coming here. She lives not far from here."

Fourteenth Case.

22/01, a woman, 55 years of age, and married. For over twenty years she was an inveterate drunkard, and was sixty times convicted of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assaults, etc. Her husband was a bailiff, and died during the period of her detention in the reformatory.

Sentence:—Two years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on expiration of sentence, October, 1903.

Information received of her 28th April, 1905, *one year and six months after her discharge*:—"With regard to . . . . I must tell you that she has turned out well since her detention and treatment in Ennis."

In a letter to the Governor, of a recent date, the woman herself states:—

"A few lines to let you know I am all right. I feel very proud, and will take good care of myself for the future. Thanking you, dear sir, for all your kindness to me while in your Home."

Fifteenth Case.

1/01, a woman, 27 years of age, and the mother of two children. She is the daughter of a labourer, who is a hard-working, honest man, but she inherited habits of drink and misconduct from her mother. Even at an early age she became hysterical from drink, and injured her hand by forcing herself through a window. She eloped with her present husband, a man of the corner-boy class, and lived with him some time before marriage. They lived since in a miserable hovel in the poorest part of the town, and she spent all she could get in drink. Whilst her husband, who is a militiaman, was in South Africa, she spent on drink all the money allowed her by the military authorities for the support of herself and children. Latterly, on every occasion that she was visited by the police, she was found helplessly drunk on her own or a neighbour's floor, or conducting herself as if she were demented. She was convicted nine times during the last year for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Her record shows nineteen imprisonments for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assaults, cruelty to children, etc.

Sentence:—Three years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on expiration of sentence, January, 1904.

Information received of her 10th May, 1905, *sixteen months after her discharge*:—". . . . I am happy to say that she derived great

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benefit from the treatment in the Ennis Inebriate Home. She is not the same boisterous, unruly individual which she had shown herself to be before her confinement. We have every confidence that by strict attention to her religious duties she may continue to lead a sober and exemplary life.

The police, in a report dated 9th May, 1905, state that the conduct of this woman has been generally good since her release from the State Inebriate Reformatory.

Sixteenth Case.

7/03, a man, 57 years of age, married, and the father of two children. He was of good character up to about twenty years ago, and held several responsible positions. Since then he has been drinking heavily, and spent all his earnings in procuring drink. When sober, he was rather gentlemanly in his demeanour, but when under the influence of drink he was quarrelsome and violent. He frequently assaulted his wife, and broke the furniture in the house. His record shows fifteen imprisonments for drunkenness, assaults, disorderly conduct, etc.

Sentence:—Twelve months' detention in Ennis Reformatory. He was released on expiration of sentence, March, 1904.

Information received of him 6th April, 1905, thirteen months after discharge:—". . . . who, I am pleased to be able to inform you, is keeping temperate, and still in his former position. . . . . We can only attribute his reform to his term of incarceration in the reformatory under your excellent supervision, and can testify to the good effect it has produced on him. Previous to . . . . being sent to Ennis we had tried every available means to reform him, but without success, hence we looked upon his committal to Ennis as a last resource, and we are pleased to see that it has been a success."

In a letter to the Governor of the Reformatory, of a recent date, the man himself writes:—"I find it my duty to fulfil a promise I made to you in your office; I am very pleased at having an opportunity of doing so now by letter, and thank you for the many good advices I received from you during my stay in the reformatory. I am pleased to say I have been doing business in the above establishment, and doing well, which I am sure you will be glad to hear."

Seventeenth Case.

8/03, a man, 37 years of age, unmarried. In his early days he was a sheriff's bailiff, and fairly well-conducted, but as he advanced in age he became a confirmed drunkard. When not in prison he was hardly ever sober, procuring the means for drink by begging. He often slept in the halls and staircases of vacant houses. His record shows ninety convictions for drunkenness and allied offences.

Sentence:—Twelve calendar months' in Ennis Reformatory. Released on expiration of sentence, May, 1904.

Information received of him 19th April, 1905, eleven months after his discharge:—". . . . was in Glasgow about two months ago. It appears he came over with cattle, and I am informed he returned again to Canada."

This man was released to the care of the Aid Society, in May, 1904. It was considered by the Society and the Governor of the Reformatory that there was some hope of his reformation if he were cut away from his evil surroundings at once after discharge. The Society, therefore, sent him to Canada. He has since written to the Hon. Sec. of the Society and the Governor of the Reformatory that he has gone to work on a large farm, and is doing well.

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Eighteenth Case.

1/03, a man, 45 years of age, married, and the father of eight children, living. He had been a publican, and first began to drink about eighteen years ago. Since then he has been drinking in bouts, with intervals of total abstinence. He pawned his furniture, and drank the proceeds. On several occasions he was placed in inebriate homes, and was fourteen times in prison. He had twice an attack of *delirium tremens.*

Sentence:—Two years' in Ennis Reformatory. Released conditionally to the care of a guardian, 6th July, 1904.

Information received of him 13th April, 1905, nine months after his release:—". . . . is in America, and Mr. . . . . knows nothing further about him, but he is supposed to be doing well."

The man himself, in a letter to the Governor of the Reformatory of a recent date, states:—"I trust you will forgive me not writing to you before this. Well, you told me to write a truthful letter; I will do so. I managed £2 10*s.*, and paid passage on the *Oceania,* and here I am, working for the largest grocery man in the world, and doing well at present. I am not able to send any money home, as I arrived here without a cent, and had to get a great lot of things in the way of clothing, etc. It costs eight dollars for board and lodging a week; but, please God, after some time I hope to be able to get them all out, which will not be long."

Nineteenth Case.

7/02, a woman, 33 years of age, married, and the mother of three children. She was drinking since her first marriage, about fifteen years ago, and it is stated ill-treated her first husband when alive. She showed no regard for her husband and children—spending all his earnings, pawning the furniture, and even the children's boots and clothing. Her husband is a hard-working, industrious man. She was convicted three times for drunkenness.

Sentence:—Two years in Ennis Reformatory. Released on termination of sentence, July, 1904.

1. Information received after one month after discharge.—". . . is living with her husband, and going on well. She has not taken any drink since her discharge, and appears to be determined to keep from it."

2. Information received after 13th April, 1905:—". . . . died about 25th October last. I saw her on several occasions, and did not see the slightest sign of drink on her."

The deceased in this case was about four months at liberty before death.

Twentieth Case.

8/02, a woman, 42 years of age, married, and the mother of six children. She was a habitual drunkard for eight years, and was often drunk five or six times in one week. She pawned her household goods to obtain drink.

Sentence:—Two years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. Released on termination of sentence, August, 1904.

Information received after 13th April, 1905, eight months after discharge:—". . . . resides with her husband and family at the address given. She has a very comfortable home, and has kept from drink, and her conduct is all that can be desired."

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Twenty-first Case.

5/03, a gentleman of good family, 38 years of age, married, but owing to his drinking habits separated from his wife. He squandered a considerable fortune by drink. He was previously convicted of drunkenness, and did twelve months' detention in an inebriate institution in England.

Sentence:—Three years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. He was released conditionally to the care of a guardian in September, 1902. After he had abstained from drink for three months he yielded to temptation, and his licence was revoked. He was finally discharged in August, 1904.

Information received of him, 5th April, 1905, eight months after his discharge:—"Is very steady, and never touches any drink. He seems very happy with his wife."

In a letter to the Governor of the Reformatory, of 4th March, 1905, the man himself states:—"Both Mrs. . . . . and self are flourishing, and like this place much, a little quiet, but that suits us, and I was never a lover of gaiety. I am pegging away at my garden every day, and have all the rough work done, and have Ash Leaf Kidneys and British Queen's down since 11th of last month, also peas and beans, and shall put down more potatoes and onions next week."

Twenty-second Case.

6/03, a farmer, 56 years of age, married, and the father of eight children. He was a habitual drunkard for seventeen years. When drunk, he was violent and his language foul and vile. Three of his children had to leave home owing to his violent conduct, and on many a night his wife had to seek shelter in a neighbour's house. He would shout like a maniac, and the next moment appear quite calm and collected. He was haughty and stubborn, and would neither accept advice nor bear remonstration. He was six times convicted of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, stabbing, etc.

Sentence:—Eighteen calendar months in Ennis Reformatory. He was released on termination of sentence, September, 1904.

Information received of him, 19th April, 1905, eight months after discharge:—"Is a large farmer, and now going on satisfactorily."

Twenty-third Case.

23/01, a woman, 50 years of age, married, and the mother of a number of children. Herself and her family were of drunken and disorderly habits. She kept company with her sister, who is an unfortunate woman. She was three times previously convicted of drunkenness, riotous behaviour, and cruelty to her children.

Sentence:—Three years' detention in Ennis Reformatory. She was released on expiration of sentence, October, 1904.

Information received of her, 5th April, 1905, six weeks after her discharge:—"Mrs. . . . . is going on well, keeping from drink and minding her family."

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TWENTY-FOURTH CASE.

12/03, a gentleman, 37 years of age, married, and the father of one child. He held an important public position, which he lost through drink. Owing to the same cause his wife had to leave him.

Sentence:—Two years. He was discharged conditionally to the care of a guardian, January, 1905.

1. Information received of him, February, 1905, one month after discharge:—"So far, is going on very well in every way. He has not taken any strong drink. He is working away cheerfully and well. I thank you for your last letter of advice, and I have been careful to see that . . . . has not been too hard worked. I have every hope that he will not take drink again, and that better times are in store for him."

2. Information received of him, March, 1905, two months after his discharge:—"Is going on well. No sign whatever of drink, and he is working away cheerfully and well. I hope he has now turned over quite a new leaf."

3. Information received of him 8th April, 1905, three months after his discharge:—"I am pleased to still have a good report to give of . . . . No sign of drink whatever, and working away quite contentedly. Now he has learned some of the work, he is quite useful."

4. Information received of him, 8th April, 1905, three months after his release:—"I am glad to still have a good account to give you of . . . . No sign whatever of drink, and I hope he has given it up for good. It is just possible that he may be soon re-united to his wife and child. He works well."

This gentleman corresponds regularly with the Governor of the Reformatory, which is in itself a very good sign that he is going on well.

In some other cases an improvement has been reported in the conduct of the discharged inebriates, but, these not being, properly speaking, reformations, have been counted as relapses.

Of the 26 relapses 16 or 61·54 per cent. had undergone sentences short of the period necessary to allow of the inmate passing through the different stages of treatment. Many of these cases were at the time of their discharge beginning to show signs of reformation, and in my opinion, and in that of the medical officer and chaplains, it is greatly to be regretted that they were not committed for longer terms, as they would then have a fair chance of returning to the world sober men and women. Even if, after relapse, they were recommitted to the Reformatory as soon as they became qualified, and before they again contracted the habits of drink, there would be reasonable grounds for hoping that they would eventually recover their powers of self-restraint.

It would appear that many of those concerned with the sending of inmates to the Reformatory shrink from giving long sentences, and even from sending in cases at all, particularly men, lest they should destroy their families by depriving them of their support. The reverse, however, has been found to have happened, the families have actually done better while their drunken members were in the Reformatory; and, when the inebriate persevered in his good resolutions after release, he soon placed his family in a better position than was even anticipated.

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Independently of what may be directly accomplished by the Reformatory in the way of reclaiming and segregating the habitual drunkard, there is little doubt but such an institution indirectly acts as a preventative of intemperance by deterring those prone to this vice from following their evil inclinations through a salutary fear of losing their freedom for a protracted period. The interest taken in the inmates by the Reformatory does not end with the terms of their detention there. As far as possible the way is prepared for them to lead a better life, and they are followed out on that life with a protecting and helpful interest. Where necessary employment is secured for the outgoing inmate, and every effort is made to improve his surroundings. The representatives of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, their pastors, and other likely persons are communicated with, so that they may take an interest in and encourage them. Unfortunately the surroundings of the discharged inebriate cannot always be changed, and this is very often the proximate cause of their relapse. They have frequently to return to homes, perhaps in the slums of some city, in which they are continually exposed to temptation, either by their relatives being addicted to drink or connected in some way with the licensed trade. I cannot emphasise the effect of the latter circumstance better than by quoting the words of the respected Parish Priest of . . . . .who writes :—" His close connection with a licensed house places a great obstacle in the path of his reformation. It is a pity too that his term with you was not of longer duration." The last statement in this letter directs attention to another very important point, viz., the length of sentences. Practically nothing can be done in the way of reformation by sending an inmate to the Reformatory for six or twelve months, and indeed very little by any term less than two years. Such short periods are not sufficient to eradicate the evils induced by long-continued habits of drink, or to allow the will to recover strength enough to resist the morbid cravings which such habits beget.

Great thanks and credit must be given to the pastors, Prisoners' Aid Societies, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and others, who so generously interest themselves in the discharged inmate, and without doubt the success attained in the work of reformation is to no small extent due to their disinterested efforts. On the other hand too much censure cannot be put upon those who, as has happened, gave, or encouraged these unfortunate people to take intoxicating drink, and thus brought about their relapse.

During the year a lecture was given to the inmates who wished to attend by Mr. J. B. Moriarty, Secretary to the All Ireland Temperance Society. Nearly all the inmates were present, and appeared to pay close attention to the lecturer, and to be impressed by what he said.

There were no escapes or attempt at escapes during the year.

The Police continue to give every assistance by furnishing full information in regard to the antecedents, &c., of inmates, and also in regard to the reliability of those offering themselves as guardians for inmates going out on licence.

The members of the Visiting Committee meet monthly, inspect the inmates and premises, and render every possible assistance in the management of the institution.

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The chaplains visit the Reformatory frequently, and are assiduous in attending to the religious needs of the inmates of their respective creeds. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe visited the Reformatory, and on the last occasion (Sunday, 30th April, 1905) officiated and preached to the Roman Catholic inmates.

The medical officer is careful and attentive in the performance of his many duties, and shows that he takes a great interest in the general welfare of the inmates.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been praiseworthy. They have been patient and efficient in discharge of their various duties.

Every resident officer is a total abstainer from intoxicating drink.

RETURN showing the employment of the Inmates and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).			Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	2·37	—	2·37	85 4 5	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	12·85	12·85	113 10 0	
Shoemaking,	·57	—	·57	9 2 0	
Washing, not including inmates' clothing,	—	·75	·75	3 5 8	
Woodcutting,	1·3	—	1·3	5 15 0	
Rugmaking,	—	·32	·32	1 5 2	
Carpentry,	·79	—	·79	21 0 3	
Drawn Thread Work,	—	·67	·67	4 6 0	
Total,	5·03	14·59	19·62		193 8 6
In Buildings:					
Labourers,	3·31	—	3·31	58 13 11	
Painters and Glaziers,	·4	·07	·47	10 16 8	
Whitewashers,	·22	·06	·28	4 19 4	
Total,	3·93	·13	4·06		74 9 11
In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the reformatory and reformatory yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1·25	2·	3·25	49 8 0	
Cooking for the inmates,	—	1·	1·	27 19 8	
Nursing and attending sick inmates,	·1	—	·1	1 18 6	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory clothing,	—	3·78	3·78	57 9 1	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory shoes,	·34	—	·34	5 3 4	
Washing inmates' clothing,	—	2·08	2·08	31 12 4	
Total,	1·69	8·86	10·55		173 3 11
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·46	·7	·66	—	
Under punishment,	·01	·01	·02	—	
Unemployed,	·01	·01	·02	—	
Total,	·48	·22	·70	—	
Grand Total,	11·13	23·80	34·93	—	441 7 4

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Extracts from the CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S Report.

Another year is gone by, and we are called upon to make some observations on the work of the State Inebriate Home. It has been a year of disappointments ; but I am glad to say that it is our fears that have been disappointed, and expectations surpassed, except iu one case where our apprehensions have come true. The three male inmates who have been discharged (one under licence) have proved, up to the present, the great advantages of being in the Reformatory for different periods—subjected to the kind but firm treatment adopted towards them, which restored to them self-respect in various degrees. The reliable accounts that come to hand from impartial as well as naturally partial sources are most encouraging, and we hope that the change will be permanent. One of these men about whom I entertained serious apprehensions of a relapse, grounded on his strong confidence in himself and from his assurances that he had got a sharp lesson which he was not likely to forget, has indeed remained steadfast to his intentions, and is reaping the reward of sobriety. Another, let out on licence, made us apprehensive from his moroseness in the early days of his detention, that he would become embittered and would resent his detention of an outbreak when he was free, but a change quite perceptible set in after a longish time, and since he has been let out on licence most encouraging accounts come to hand from his guardian, such as we never expected in his case. The other, after forfeiting his licence, has settled down to a life of industry with his wife, and has, according to accounts we have no reason to doubt, disappointed our fears, and is so far a proof of the benefits received under the discipline and instruction given and adopted in the Home. With the woman alluded to the result has been different, and matters turned out just as I expected. Since her recommittal she is more sobered, less plausible, and her self-confidence seems broken, so I will not say she is a hopeless case.

Of the four other women under my spiritual care there is only one I have my doubts about.

It is a pity that those judicial personages who have the power of committing those brought before them, do not send them to the State Reformatory instead of to prison, and when they do commit them to Ennis give, through mistaken kindness, short sentences which cannot possibly effect a change in their habits. The three year sentence of detention is the *kindest* as well as the safest, because the inmate has the hope of being let out on licence after half the time is passed, and consequently is more diligent, and careful of their behaviour. I gather that some would prefer a longer sentence *to prison* than a brief one to the State Home, for they " get news of the outer world, and can send messages out when prisoners are set free, and so from the constant changes get some stir." My impression also is that if the term could be made five years instead of three better results would follow.

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From my observation of the *appearance* and *manner* of those whom I see and come in contact with who do not belong to my flock, I am confirmed in my idea that if no other good result followed this detention the peace and calmness and contentment manifest would make even those who are not favourable to a State Reformatory confess that no little benefit is conferred on those once unhappy individuals. What shall be said of the education that ignorant men and women are receiving both in secular and technical knowledge; which when told to the outer world, and seen as far as it can be seen, has excited an interest in the Reformatory, its inmates, and the officers of all ranks, whose painstaking and kind discharge of their duties (not always because they *are* duties) have contributed in no little degree to the success of the institution.

Extracts from the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S Report.

The Roman Catholic inmates are visited by the priests three times each week; they are also visited once each week by the nuns, and I believe this visit does a great deal of good.

I am very well pleased with the way the Home is managed, and I am informed on the best authority that several who left the place have continued models of temperance.

Extracts from the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S Report.

I believe the inmates under my care have made satisfactory progress during the year. One thing very noticeable in the case of all is the decided improvement in their health. This is a good thing in itself, for it is a practical proof of the benefits resulting from total abstinence. But the benefits are not all physical. The inmates have become more cheerful in disposition, more hopeful about themselves, and more contented with their temporary confinement, which they realise is for their good. From close personal observation I think there is good reason to believe that they are gradually regaining the power of self-control which they had lost through the long-continued habit of indulgence in intoxicating drink.

Naturally the reformation of the inebriate is a slow process. It takes time to eradicate the craving for stimulants from the system of those who have been for many years addicted to the demoralizing and degrading practice of intemperance. The restoration of the power of self-control which has been completely destroyed by years of self-indulgence must necessarily be a work of time. Consequently the longer the inebriate is away from his or her former evil surroundings the better. And for this reason anything less than a period of two or three years in the Reformatory is, in my opinion, practically useless. It is not to be expected that a drunkard can be reformed in the short space of six or twelve months, or even eighteen months. But given,

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say, a term of two or three years—and preferably the longer term—the results are more likely to be satisfactory, and experience confirms this opinion. I believe that the statistics of Inebriate Reformatories go to prove that the largest number of successful cases are found among those who have undergone the longest terms of confinement. And it s reasonable that it should be so. The mere fact that the inebriate is removed from his or her former evil surroundings and associations and the enforced habit of total abstinence for two or three years are in themselves a real boon and blessing to the victim of intemperance. The will has had time to regain something of its lost power, and to resist the craving for stimulants, and this backed up by the quiet and orderly life, the regular employment, the kindly discipline and treatment of the Reformatory, and the practical interest taken in each individual case by the Governor and the Matron, and the moral and spiritual influences brought to bear upon the inmates by the chaplains—all this is slowly but surely producing beneficent results, and working for the reformation of the drunkard, and making it easier for them to avoid intoxicating drinks. I believe this to be the case as regards those in my charge.

It may not be out of place to mention that a very interesting event in the form of an address on Temperance, took place during the year.

The speaker was Mr. Moriarty, of the Society for the Prevention of Intemperance, who spoke of the terrible effects resulting from the use of intoxicants, and urged his hearers to follow the safe habit of total abstinence in future. The address was stimulating and helpful, and if addresses of a similar kind could be given occasionally—with the coucurrence of all the chaplains of course—there is no doubt the moral effect would be good.

I am pleased to be able to state that the inmates under my care have attended Divine Service regularly, that they join heartily in the services, and that their demeanour is always reverent and attentive. Their conduct at all times is all that can be desired.

Extracts from the MEDICAL OFFICER'S Report.

The health of the inmates of the Reformatory has been remarkably good, excepting for such trivial ailments as a community of such numbers are liable to in ordinary life.

In no case has any inmate on reception been suffering from *acute* alcoholism; but on the other hand, each and every one has evidently been addicted to intemperance for a long period, as exemplified by the countenance, demeanour, &c., on admission.

It is very remarkable the improvement, in this respect, which has taken place in every instance. And from my experience after over four years' intimate connection with the inmates while in the Reformatory, besides reading the favourable reports concerning the majority of those who have been discharged, I have no doubt whatever that the principle on which the Reformatory is conducted is eminently successful.

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This is all the more apparent when it is considered that every case hitherto sent here has been one of *chronic* intemperance. And I am completely at a loss to understand why those in authority do not more freqnently take steps to have the Reformatory availed of. I cannot avoid again emphasising the fact that short sentences are not only perfectly useless in effecting any prospect of a "Cure," but that instead of being a kindness to the inmate and his relatives, they have a contrary result.

Since the last report there has not arisen any necessity for discharging an inmate on medical grounds excepting in the case of a woman whose confinement was imminent.

There were no cases of infectious or contagious diseases, nor of insanity, attempted suicide or death.

Narcotics were not required.

The dietary has given complete satisfaction.

The water supply has been good.

The apartments have been well ventilated, and suitably heated.

The bedding and clothing have been ample.

The bathing accommodation and the sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The record of the previous and family histories, mental condition, and health on reception of each inmate has been carefully kept and verified.

The health of the officers has been good. On several occasions I have accompanied visitors through the Reformatory, and they invariably gave expression to their astonishment at the pleasant appearance of the inmates, and the comforts arranged for them, also their admiration of the cleanliness and general neatness of the whole institution.

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APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY SEVENTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

PART V.

LIST OF CERTIFIED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES AND EXTRACTS FROM PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE SOCIETIES.

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LIST of CERTIFIED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES and PRISONS with which they are more immediately connected.

Prison.	Society.
Belfast, ...	Prison Gate Mission for Men (Protestant). Prison Gate Mission for Women (Protestant). Male Catholic Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cork, ...	Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
Dublin, ...	Roman Catholic Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Society. Roman Catholic Male Prisoners' Aid Society. Society for Relief of Poor Protestants (Male and Female) discharged from Prison.
Limerick, ...	Limerick Prisoners Aid Society (undenominational).
Waterford, ...	Waterford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST PRISON GATE MISSION FOR MEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Seventy-three discharged prisoners and nineteen destitute men were admitted during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1904, and with the exception of three ex-prisoners, who had to be put out of the Home for misconduct, the men gave the agent no trouble, and appeared to be thankful for the food, shelter and work provided for them. Thirty-seven, or 50 per cent., of the discharged prisoners had been in gaol on account of drunkenness, and many of the other men attributed their downfall and first acquaintance with the inside of a prison to that cause.

At the commencement of 1904 there were seventeen men in the Mission Home, ninety-two were admitted, and fifteen remained under its care at the end of the year.

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Fifty-seven men obtained work, six were sent home, two enlisted, and three went to the hospital, so that seventy-six per cent. of the inmates can be satisfactorily accounted for.

Two men on leaving the Home were immediately re-arrested on suspicion, three had to be put out for misconduct, and the remainder, twenty-one, would not remain any longer.

The Mission provided 3,095 nights' lodging, and 4,212 days' food and work for these men. Free breakfasts were also given to 190 men on the morning of their release from prison.

Whilst endeavouring to persuade the men to work, the Committee have kept their spiritual welfare steadily in view. Many services are held in the Home as well as Miss W.'s Bible Class on Sunday mornings, and at all of these the men behave reverently and attentively. Miss W. visits the Home regularly, having paid 332 visits last year.

During the year the Honorary Secretary and agent were entrusted with the distribution of £20 5*s.* from the General Prisons' Board, being the amount earned by certain of the men during their imprisonment, and it was expended for their benefit as follows:—

For food, £14 15*s.*; for clothes, £5; for fares, 10*s.*

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST PRISON-GATE MISSION FOR WOMEN, FOR YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1904.

In laying the Twenty-eighth Annual Report before the subscribers, the Committee of the Belfast Prison Gate Mission for Women desires to emphasise the fact that this is not a more city institution, but that its operations extend to all the counties around, and that, therefore, the charity deserves the support not merely of the citizens of Belfast, but also of the inhabitants of all the Ulster Counties from which prisoners are sent to Belfast.

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EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN ROMAN CATHOLIC DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1904.

This is the Twenty-second Report which we, the Committee of the Roman Catholic Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Society, have to present to those who interest themselves in the very important work of rescuing young girls who, if not taken in hands after, perhaps, only a first offence, would drift deeper and deeper into crime and eventually become habitual inmates of the prison. Instead of this, if you go to "Our Lady's Home" you will find a happy, contented lot of girls learning laundry and house-work, plain cooking and sewing, which will enable them to take their places as servants in comfortable situations. They are also thoroughly instructed in their religion, of which, when they come to "The Home" they are frequently utterly ignorant. They also, as will be seen by the Statement of Accounts, contribute largely to their own support.

During the past year 47 girls have been received into "The Home"; 5 have emigrated to Canada; 9 have gone to situations in Ireland; 12 to situations in England; 1 died; 5 left of their own accord; 6 were sent away as unfit for the institution; 3 returned to their families; 8 got assistance on leaving prison to enable them to earn their bread; and 5 were sent to institutions.

The number emigrated is much reduced since last year, as we prefer to send our girls to situations in Ireland and England to sending them out of the country, and they have given so much satisfaction that the Sisters in charge of "The Home" have constant applications for servants.

We have every reason to be thankful for this year's success of "Our Lady's Home," which has added 47 to last year's record of "over a thousand" young girls turned from a downward life of misery and crime and raised to hope and happiness.

EXTRACT FROM THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIMERICK DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1904.

In submitting the Eighth Annual Report of the Society your Committee are glad to be able to state that they have got the usual support to enable them to carry out the objects of the Society during the past year; and the thanks of the Society are due to those who kindly subscribed.

Valuable assistance has been given as heretofore by the Officials of the Limerick Prisons and others. The Chaplains, Governor, Chief Warders, the Clergy and the Constabulary have all very

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willingly given their advice as to the proper distribution of the grants to the Discharged Prisoners. The Officials of other similar societies have given great help in procuring work and otherwise for persons sent to their districts.

During the year 36 Discharged prisoners (including 3 women) applied for aid to the Society. Only in one case, No. 28, was assistance refused, your Committee having twice helped the case previously without any apparent good result.

No. 30 is an interesting case, inasmuch as it is one of an habitual drunkard, discharged in May last from Ennis Inebriate Reformatory, after 12 months' detention. It was considered that there was some hope of the man's reformation if he were cut away from his evil suroundings at once after his discharge. He was, therefore, sent to Canada. He has since written to the Honorary Secretary, and states he has gone to work on a large farm in the west of Canada. In another case, No. 35, assisted to emigrate, the discharged prisoner is a young married man, who held a responsible position, and there is every reason to believe that the offence for which he was committed shall be his last as well as his first offence.

There is no question in a good many other cases the aid given has had a good effect.

Hardly any of the cases had a friend to help them to get to their own localities—to go to England or Scotland, to seek work—or to provide them with even necessary clothing. In all those cases the Society acted as their friend, and started them with a fair chance to do better in the future.

SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY.—Giving particulars of Discharged Prisoners to whom Aid has been afforded by the Society since last Annual Meeting.

No.	Male or Female.	Offence.	Sentence.	Particulars of Aid afforded or otherwise.
1	M.	Malicious damage to plate glass.	4 Months,	Rent paid for his wife and family for thirteen weeks.
2	M.	Assault, . .	3 „	Some tools purchased for him to enable him to go to work (a mason).
3	M.	Drunkenness, &c..	2 „	Sent to Glasgow to seek work.
4	M.	Military Offence.	6 „	Paid for his lodgings in Limerick while awaiting the sailing of Liverpool boat.
5	F.	Vagrancy, .	6 „	A pedlar's basket purchased for her.
6	F.	Do.. . .	2 „	Sent home to Southampton.
7	M.	Drunkenness, &c.,	2 „	Some tools purchased for him to enable him to go to work (a shoemaker).
8	M.	Larceny of a Cornet.	3 „	Some very necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent home to Dublin.
9	M.	Assault, . .	4 „	Some very necessary clothing procured for him.
10	M.	Vagrancy, .	1 „	Sent home to Dublin.
11	M	Drunkenness, .	1 „	A substantial gratuity given his wife, who was ill while he was in prison.
12	M.	Drunkenness (5 cases).	5 „	A like gratuity given this man's wife and family rendered destitute through his imprisonment.
13	M.	Burglary, . .	6 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him.
14	M.	Attempting to get money under false pretences.	1 „	Sent home to Brosna, Co. Kerry.
15	M.	Larceny, . .	3 „	Some clothing and bedding purchased for him.
16	M.	Do., . .	1 „	A small gratuity for subsistence awaiting the sailing of the Liverpool boat.
17	M.	Do., , .	1 „	A small gratuity for subsistence awaiting sailing of Liverpool boat.
18	M.	Malicious damage to glass.	2 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent home to Cork.
19	M.	Military Offence,	6 „	Gratuity sent his Parish Clergyman to keep him while seeking work. Prisons Board paid his fare.
20	F.	Drunkenness, Vagrancy, &c.	10 weeks,	Gratuity given to assist officials of St. Vincent de Paul Society in the formation of a home for this woman on her marriage.
21	M.	Drunkenness (3 cases).	6 Months,	Some necessary clothing purchased for him and sent to Glasgow.
22	M.	Assault, . .	2 „	Purchased some tools to enable him to go to work (a plumber).
23	M.	Vagrancy, .	1 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent home to Cork.
24	M.	Assault, . .	3 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him.
25	M.	Do, . .	3 Years, .	A convict on ticket-of-leave. Gratuity given to send him and his boy (10 years old) to Liverpool, where he hoped to procure work.
26	M.	Do. . .	2 Months,	Gratuity sent to his Parish Priest to help him while seeking work.
27	M.	Larceny, Drunkenness, &c.	6 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent to Hull to seek work.
28	M.	Loitering with Intent.	2 „	Aid refused; helped twice previously without apparent good.
29	M.	Assault, . .	3 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent to London.
30	M.	Assault and being an Habitual Drunkard.	2 „ 12 „	Provided with some necessary outfit and sent to Canada, to give him the only chance of reformation available in his case. (The Reformatory gave him some clothes and his mark money).
31	M.	Assault, . .	4 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent to Liverpool, where he considered he would get work (engine-driver).
32	M.	Do. . .	6 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him.
33	M.	Do. . .	3 „	A gratuity sent his Parish Priest to buy leather (a shoemaker).
34	M.	Drunkenness (2 cases).	2 „	Some necessary clothing purchased for him.
35	M.	Embezzlement, .	9 „	A gratuity given him to fit him out for emigration to America, his friends having provided his passage ticket.
36	M.	Threatening Language.	14 Days,	Some necessary clothing purchased for him, and sent to Nenagh to get work (a painter).

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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WATERFORD DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

During the year 1904 our Society has rendered assistance to Seven Prisoners in the way of food, clothing, and lodging, and helped them to return to their homes or friends, or placed them in safety. Of these 2 were Males and 5 Females. We have also used our influence with others indirectly, and have had satisfactory reports from some of those assisted during previous years, who are now doing well. The following were assisted during 1904, viz.:—

No. 52 F.—Provided with train fare and clothes, and sent to a Rescue Home.

No. 54 F.—Larceny; assisted her with train fare to her friends.

No. 55 F.—Assisted to Home of Refuge.

No. 56 M.—Asked for assistance until he could obtain work on his return home. We agreed to help him for a week, and sent money for his support to the town he lived in. He got employment.

No. 57 F.—Charged with murder of her child. Jury acquitted her. Nevertheless, she accepted our assistance, and was placed in a Home of Refuge.

No. 58 M.—Very aged man attempted to commit suicide. Judge, instead of placing him on his trial, handed him over to Prisoners' Aid Society, who had him placed in a Home.

During the past year we have had most satisfactory accounts from No. 27 F., No. 44 F., No. 49 M., No. 50 F., No. 51 F.

Hon. Secretary will give further information to any of our Subscribers.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

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1904-1905;

WITH AN APPENDIX

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40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 15.

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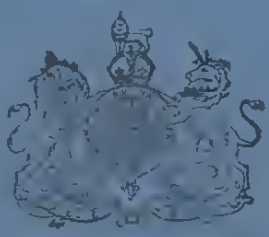

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